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PACT EXPERTS DISCUSS CHEMICAL EXPORT REGULATIONS

LD242047 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1629 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Leipzig, 24 Jun (ADN) -- A consultation of experts of Warsaw Pact states on export regulations for chemicals which are intended for peaceful purposes but which are suitable for the production of chemical weapons took place in Leipzig today. The meeting, which was chaired by Ambassador Dr Siegfried Zachmann, UN department director in the GDR Foreign Ministry, focused on questions of international measures in this sphere.

The participants were guided by the readiness of their countries to do everything possible so that the convention on a complete ban on and the destruction of chemical weapons can be ready this year at the Geneva disarmament conference. The experts stressed that a convention on the banning of chemical weapons must contribute to promoting international exchanges of equipment, materials, and technologies for the use of chemicals for exclusively peaceful purposes.

PACT MEMBERS HOLD INFORMATION SESSION IN POLAND

LD242236 Warsaw PAP in English 2127 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 24: The multilateral group for mutual current information composed of representatives of states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty held a session here on June 23-24.

The group was called to life under the decision of the Berlin meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty held last May. During the session of the group the sides exchanged information and views on some current international issues.

The participants in the session were received by PUWP CC Political Bureau Member, Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski.

Present was the general secretary of the Political Consultative Committee of states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Henryk Jaroszek.

LENART RECEIVES PARTICIPANTS IN CEMA SESSION

LD242153 Prague CTK in English 1918 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Bratislava June 24 (CTK) -- Jozef Lenart, Presidium member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party received here today Soviet and Cuban representatives attending the current session of the CMEA Standing Commission on Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy.

He met with Andrey Petrosyants, chairman of the commission and chairman of the Soviet State Committee for the Use of Nuclear Energy, and Fidel Castro Diaz Balart, executive secretary of the Cuban Council of Ministers Secretariat for Nuclear Energy.

They exchanged experiences from the construction and operation of nuclear power plants and from the use of ionizing radiation in medicine, food industry and other spheres of the national economy.

Jozef Lenart, Andrey Petrosyants and Fidel Castro Diaz Balart highly appreciated the results of cooperation and the aid provided by the Soviet Union to Czechoslovakia and Cuba in the development and use of nuclear technology, and also Czechoslovakia's aid to Cuba in the training of experts for the nuclear power industry.

Also discussed during the reception were the possibilities of the further expansion of mutually beneficial cooperation in the development of the nuclear power industry.

CEMA SESSION ON NUCLEAR ENERGY BEGINS IN BULGARIA

LD232018 Prague CTK in English 1625 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Bratislava June 23 (CTK) -- The 52nd session of the Council for Mutual Assistance (CMEA) Standing Commission on peaceful uses of nuclear energy opened in Piestany (West Slovakia) today.

Attending the sessions are representatives of Bulgaria, Cuba, the GDR, Hungary, Romania, the Soviet Union, Vietnam and Czechoslovakia. Also present is a Yugoslav delegation, under an agreement between the CEMA and the Yugoslav Government, and representatives of the Interatomenergo and Interatominstrument international organizations.

The commission will discuss the tasks following from agreements signed in the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), draft regulations for safe transport of deteriorated nuclear fuel from nuclear power plants by rail and by sea, a report on measures concerning the use of isotopes and radiation technology, and also the use of isotopes in health care and the program of cooperation in the sphere of radiation treatment of food products.

BRIEFS

SOCIALIST CONSULAR COOPERATION -- Sofia, June 12 (BTA) -- A session of the leaders of the consular offices with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Hungary and Czechoslovakia was held here from June 9 through 12. The session was also attended by the heads of the consular departments with the Embassies of Vietnam, the DPRK and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, accredited to Bulgaria. The leaders of the delegations were received by Mr. Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs. The session discussed issues of the further deepening and perfection of cooperation in the consular field among the socialist countries on a bilaterial and multilaterial basis. The session took place in a business-like and friendly atmosphere and in the spirit of understanding which characterizes the fraternal relations between the socialist countries. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1406 GMT 12 Jun 87 AU]

RCP'S PREMIER DASCALESCU CONTINUES VISIT

Zhivkov Receives Premier

AU241245 Sofia BTA in English 1215 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Sofia, June 24 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received today Mr Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and prime minister of Romania, who is currently on an official visit to Bulgaria.

During their discussion, the two politicians assessed highly the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries' communist parties and between the two peoples. They noted that there are possibilities for the further broadening of the fruitful cooperation in all fields of life and especially in the sphere of the economy and culture.

The Bulgarian head of state and the Romanian premier also discussed certain international issues. They reiterated their government's determination to work for the strengthening of peace, understanding and cooperation between the peoples.

Stresses Cooperation, Ties

AU241951 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1834 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Sofia, AGERPRES, 24/06/1987 -- On Wednesday, the general secretary of the CC of the BCP, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, Todor Zhivkov, received Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Cordial salutes were exchanged on the occasion between President Nicolae Ceausescu and the Bulgarian leader.

During the interview high appreciation was given to the decisive role of the understandings covenanted during the traditional meetings between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov in the development of the Romanian-Bulgarian links of friendship and cooperation.

Stress was laid on the ascending course of the ties between the two countries and it was assessed that great possibilities existed to boost bilateral cooperation more particularly in the economic field, in cooperation in production and production specialization, as well as commercial exchanges. The belief was expressed that, through joint efforts, the task set by the two countries' leaders, i.e. the volume of mutual goods exchanges hit the one thousand million rouble mark and the share of deliveries under cooperation and specialization ventures account for at least 40 per cent of the volume of bilateral exchanges, would be attained by 1990.

The interview also occasioned an exchange of opinions on international issues with emphasis on the need to step up efforts towards disarmament and the strengthening of peace, towards the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of cooperation and good-neighbourliness, a closer cooperation with a view to finalizing the common initiative of President Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov to create a chemical-weapon-free zone in the region.

The same day Constantin Dascalescu returned to Bucharest.

Concludes Talks With Atanasov

AU241136 Sofia BTA in English 1048 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Sofia, June 24 (BTA) -- The heads of government of Bulgaria, Mr Georgi Atanasov, and of Romania, Mr Constantin Dascalescu, held their final session of official talks here today. In the shared assessment, the fruitful results of their meeting will help promote further the friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

Questions concerning bilateral relations, more specifically in the economic field, were high on their agenda.

The reciprocal desire for wider and more varied business contacts was reaffirmed in the protocol signed by Mr Georgi Atanasov and Mr Constantin Dascalescu. The document envisages specific measures to promote commercial exchanges, economic and techno-scientific interaction, specialisation and cooperation in power generation, machine building, electronics, electrical engineering, metallurgy, the chemical and the petrochemical industry, raw material resources, etc.

Signs Protocol, Departs

AU241913 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] The official talks between Comrades Georgi Atanasov and Constantin Dascalescu ended with a concluding session that once again confirmed the desire and readiness of Bulgaria and Romania to develop and deepen their comprehensive cooperation and to enrich it with new, more effective forms. This was reflected in the protocol on the official talks signed by the two government leaders.

The document gives a positive assessment to the development of bilateral relations so far. At the same time, it is stressed that Bulgaria and Romania are striving to make yet fuller use of the opportunities for cooperation offered by the levels of the two countries at the present stage. The protocol outlines specific measures for expanding cooperation, laying stress on specialization, production sharing, and direct production links between economic organization and enterprises.

In the afternoon the Romanian premier departed Bulgaria.

Satisfied With Results

AU242001 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1919 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Sofia, AGERPRES, 14/6/1987 -- The official talks between Constantin Dascalescu, member of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romanian, and Georgi Atanasov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, concluded in Sofia on June 24.

In the addresses made at the end of the talks the two prime ministers expressed satisfaction at their results as well as the determination to firmly work for the carrying into effect of those agreed upon. The results of the visit are enshrined in a communique adopted by both sides.

SOVIET ECONOMIC DELEGATION PAYS BRIEF VISIT

AU241653 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Today Vladimir Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Foreign Economic Commission, Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, deputy ministers, and other responsible Soviet economic figures arrived in Bulgaria on a brief working visit.

At Sofia airport the delegation was welcomed by Comrade Andrey Lukanov; Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Khristo Khristov, minister of trade; chairmen of economic associations; and deputy ministers.

Talks were held at which a number of issues were discussed concerning the economic cooperation between the two countries. Special attention was paid to the construction of the transit gas pipeline to supply Soviet gas to the Republic of Turkey. It was stressed that the implementation of this large-scale project is a concrete expression of the constructive policy of good-neighborliness and mutually advantageous cooperation followed by Bulgaria and the Soviet Union and explicitly reflects their sincere striving to contribute to the positive development of relations between countries with different social and political orders, both in the Balkans and in Europe.

Questions were examined connected with the Bulgarian participation in the construction of installations in the gas pipeline system from Yamburg to the western Soviet border, and with the development of a joint program for the technological renewal and modernization of industrial installations that had been built with aid and assistance from the Soviet Union. The talks took place in an atmosphere of [words indistinct] and complete mutual understanding.

Later the delegation departed from Bulgaria.

COMMUNIQUE ON MPR'S BATMONH, DELEGATION VISIT

AU211821 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Jun 87 pp 1,2

["Joint Communique on the Official and Friendly Visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria of a Party-State Delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic"]

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee and the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria [PRB], a party-state delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] led by Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR made an official and friendly visit to the PRB from 10 to 13 June.

The delegation laid a wreath at the Mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov -- the great son of the Bulgarian people and noted figure of the international communist and workers movement, and at the Monument of the Soviet Soldier in Plovdiv.

The guests visited historical and cultural cites in Sofia and Plovdiv and reviewed agricultural projects in the Georgi Dimitrov Scientific-Production Complex in Plovdiv Okrug.

The warm and cordial hospitality rendered everywhere to the MPR delegation, the warm meetings with the representatives of socialist Bulgaria's working people, and Sofia's meeting of Bulgarian-Mongolian friendship turned into a new and bright demonstration of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

In a festive and cordial atmosphere Todor Zhivkov awarded Jambyn Batmonh the Georgi Dimitrov Order, conferred to him on his 60th birthday for his contribution to strengthening and developing friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the MPRP and between the PRB and the MPR. On his part Jambyn Batmonh awarded Todor Zhivkov on this 75th birthday the Sukhe. Bator Order for his great contribution to the comprehensive development of fratenal friendship and cooperation between the MPRP and the BCP and between the nations of the MPR and the PRB.

A new treaty on friendship and cooperation between the PRB and the MPR was signed during the visit. It represents a bright expression of the further strengthening of bilateral relations on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Talks took place between Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the PRB State Council, and Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR. The talks were conducted in a cordial and friendly atmosphere in a spirit of a total mutual understanding and unanimity on all discussed issues.

The following persons took part in the talks on the Bulgarian side: Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary; Georgi Karamanev, BCP Central Committee member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Bulgarian part of the Intergovernmental Bulgarian-Mongolian Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation; Mariy Ivanov, BCP Central Committee member and first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Goran Goranov, aide to the general secretary of the BCP Central Committee; and Vasil Baev, Bulgarian ambassador to the MPR.

Tserendashiyn Namsray, MPRP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; Myatabyn Peljee, member of the MPRP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Mongolian part of the Intergovernmental Mongolian-Bulgarian Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation; Londongiyn Rinchin, member of the MPR Central Committee, member of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, and MPRP Central Committee department head; Daramiyn Jondyn, member of the MPRP Central Committee and deputy minister of foreign affairs; Mangalijabyn Dash, member of the MPRP Central Committee and MPR ambassador to the PRB; and Rabdangiyn Bata candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee and aide to the general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee.

The leaders of the party-state delegations briefed each other on the topical tasks solved by the two countries at the present stage of socialist construction. Basic issues of Bulgarian-Mongolian relations in all areas were reviewed, as well as prospects of their further development. Topical issues of the world situation and the international communist and workers movement were also discussed.

Todor Zhivkov reviewed the responsible tasks solved by the Bulgarian people in implementing the strategic course on a new qualitative growth in all areas of life, adopted by the 13th BCP Congress, and on the dynamic measures adopted for the technological renewal and structural changes in the economy on the principles of self management and for developing democracy in the country.

Jambyn Batmonh reviewed the topical problems of socialist construction in the MPR and on the constructive activity for implementing the programatic decisions of the 19th MPRP Congress, that envisage to successfully conclude the construction of socialism's material-technical basis along the road of actively developing national economy.

Todor Zhivkov and Jambyn Batmonh noted with satisfaction that fraternal friendship and cooperation between the PRB and the MPR are fruitfully developing. They stressed that strengthening and improving relations corresponds with the two nations' vital interests and serves the cause of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community.

The two sides stressed that close cooperation between the BCP and the MPRP, strengthening their cooperation and expanding the exchange of experience on issues of mutual interest are decisive factors in developing relations between the PRB and the MPR.

A positive evaluation was given to the development of contacts between the parliaments, governments, ministries, and other departments of the two countries.

Mutual willingness was expressed to further activate relations between the trade unions, and youth, women's and other public organizations. It was pointed out that fruitful cooperation between okrugs, aymags, cities, and labor collectives represents an important contribution to developing relations between the two nations.

The two sides expressed their common interest in expanding and enriching contacts in the areas of culture, mass media, education, and health protection.

The two sides noted that the long-range program on developing and strengthening economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the PRB and the MPR reveals great opportunities to expand and improve their economic relations. The important role of the Bulgarian-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation in implementing purposeful measures for putting the program into effect was pointed out.

Good prospects for cooperation were also stressed in the areas of geological research work and developing the MPR mineral resources within the framework of the "Mongolobolgarmetal" joint plant, as well as cooperation in the areas of agriculture, light and food industries, and the production of construction materials, through expanding, reconstructing, and improving the equipment and technology of the plants constructed in Mongolia with the technical cooperation of Bulgarian plants, and through the creation of joint small and medium-size enterprises.

The two sides stressed the increasing importance of direct cooperation between economic organizations, enterprises, and scientific-research institutes, and expressed support of accelerating the development of this progressive form of cooperation.

Developing trade exchange and improving its structure, and expanding cooperation in the areas of science and technology, as well as the training of Mongolian cadres in the PRB were positively evaluated.

The Mongolian side expressed sincere gratitude to the BCP Central Committee and the PRB Council of Ministers for the international assistance and cooperation in constructing socialism in the MPR.

The two party and state leaders expressed support of consistently improving cooperation between the socialist countries, especially within the CEMA framework. This process will contribute to successfully implementing the Comprehensive Program on the Scientific-Technical Progress of the CEMA Member-Countries Through the Year 2000, and will facilitate the strengthening of economic integration, and scientific-technical production sharing, establishing direct economic relations between enterprises and economic organizations, and improving the mechanisms of multilateral cooperation. This is the direction of the agreements achieved at the November 1986 Moscow working meeting at the highest level.

The leaders of the PRB and the MPR stressed the historical importance of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee January 1987 Plenum for implementing the program on accelerating and restructuring sociopolitical and economic life in the USSR in accordance with the requirements of the present stage of developing the socialist society. A deep conviction was expressed that these decisions have an eternal and universal importance and are an exceptionally important contribution of the CPSU to the theory and practice of socialist construction.

Todor Zhivkov and Jambyn Batmonh stressed that fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community are supremely important to the PRB and the MPR. They confirmed the willingness of their parties and states to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist community as an important factor of world progress. The necessity to develop and strengthen relations with all socialist countries in the interest of the struggle for peace and socialism and against imperialism was pointed out.

While discussing international issues the two party and state leaders expressed concern with the continuing world tension as a result of intensifying the arms race, first and foremost the nuclear arms race. The responsibility for this belongs to the United States and NATO, which continue to ignore the realities of the nuclear century.

In this context the necessity was stressed of a new political thinking, reaching a unity of action between all states and political forces for liberating the world from the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, removing war and oppression, creating a comprehensive system of international peace and security, and turning peaceful coexistence into a universal principle of international relations.

Todor Zhivkov and Jambyn Batmonh stressed the historical importance of the program for a gradual elimination by stages of all nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction by the end of the century, incorporated in the 15 January 1986 declaration of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. They expressed a total support of the Soviet foreign policy initiatives, which represent a decisive contribution to decreasing military confrontation and strengthening world security.

The two sides highly evaluated the principled, constructive, and peace-loving approach of the Warsaw Pact, which found a new confirmation in the decisions of the Berlin meeting of the Political Consultative Committee, and the document "On the Military Doctrine of the Warsaw Pact Member-States," adopted at the meeting. The proposals to conclude an agreement on eliminating the medium-range and operational-tactical missiles, reducing the armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe in a complex with the tactical nuclear weapons, and developing "key premises" on agreements between the USSR and the United States on the strategic strike weapons, on outer space, and on the nuclear tests are a bright expression of the categorical necessity to adopt practical measures aimed at reaching a real nuclear disarmament.

The sides decisively support the successful completion of the Vienna meeting, advancing from confidence-strengthening measures to practical steps and disarmament, and positively continuing the all-European process in all areas -- political, military, economic, scientific-technical, and humanitarian.

The Mongolian side highly evaluates the consistent, constructive, and peace-loving foreign policy of the PRB, which contributed to strengthening peace and security in Europe, and stabilizing the situation in the Balkans. The MPR fully supports the active efforts of the PRB to turn the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons.

Todor Zhivkov and Jambyn Batmonh stressed the urgent necessity to unite the efforts of all interested countries for strengthening peace and security in the Asian Pacific region.

Expressing a total support of the Soviet position, presented in the Vladivostok speech of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the proposals incorporated in the Delhi Declaration the two party and state leaders stressed that these important initiatives have an essential importance in turning the Asia and Pacific region into a zone of peace, good-neighborliness, and constructive cooperation, and in establishing the foundations of a comprehensive system of international security.

The Bulgarian side highly evaluated the active efforts of the MPR to strengthen peace and understanding in the Asian Continent, and greets its proposal to create an international mechanism that precludes the use of force in relations among states in the region.

The two sides welcome the declaration of China not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, to not conduct nuclear tests in space, and not allow the militarization of space.

Stressing that the problems of Southeast Asia must be solved by political means the two sides expressed their decisive support of the efforts of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia to create a zone of peace and stability in the region.

The sides confirmed their solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people to peacefully unify their country. It was stressed that the constructive DPRK initiatives to conduct military-political negotiations between the North and South and turn the region into a nuclear-free zone, create a good foundation of solving the problems of the Korean peninsula.

The two sides expressed their full support for the program on national reconciliation, promoted by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and stressed that its implementation would contribute to removing the tension which exists in the region. The implementation of the program is in the interest of the Afghan people and peace and security in the continent.

It was pointed out that the decisions of the Eighth Conference of the Nonaligned Countries' State and Governmental Leaders in Harare confirmed the importance of the Nonaligned Movement as a substantial positive factor in international life and its increasing role in the struggle to decrease tension and strengthen world peace. The sides expressed support of the movement's efforts to reconstruct international economic relations on a just and democratic foundation.

The necessity was stressed of the rapid removal of the existing hotbeds of tension in the world and activating the collective efforts for solving the conflict through political means, while fully respecting the right of every people to independently and freely determine their road of development.

The two sides confirmed their support of the United Nations and advocated the further strengthening of its role as an important instrument of preserving world peace and security.

Noting that the talks have confirmed their total unity of thought on all discussed issues, Todor Zhivkov and Jambyn Batmonh expressed their conviction that they will contribute to further strengthening fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries.

On behalf of the MPR party-state delegation Jambyn Batmonh expressed deep gratitude to the BCP Central Council, the PRB State Council, the Bulgarian people, and to Todor Zhivkov, on the warm and cordial hospitality rendered to the delegation.

Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR, invited Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the PRB State Council, to visit Mongolia. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

NEW SPECIALIZED COMMERCIAL BANK PROPOSED

AU242056 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 24 June 87

[Text] A constitutive meeting was held in Sofia to form a specialized commercial bank, Biokhim, which will include the self-managing economic organizations forming part of the Biotechnological and Chemical Industry Association. (?Petko) Danchev, chairman of the association, which holds the majority of the shares in the new bank, was elected chairman of the shareholders' council. [indistinct passage]

CHNOUPEK HOLDS TALKS WITH SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD242222 Prague CTK in English 2009 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Damascus June 24 (CTK correspondent) -- Foreign Ministers Faruq al-Shar' of Syria and Bohuslav Chnoupek of Czechoslovakia agreed during their talks here today that relations between their countries were developing well and appreciated their political dialogue along all lines.

Both ministers voiced interest in the further development of economic cooperation and said that relations in culture, education, science, health care and sports will benefit from the opening of cultural and information centres in Prague and Damascus which is planned.

Bohuslav Chnoupek confirmed Czechoslovakia's readiness to continue participating in Syria's industrialization and Faruq al-Shar' said good prospects existed for the promotion of Syrian-Czechoslovak relations in all spheres.

In a discussion on international issues, Bohuslav Chnoupek spoke about the results of the recent session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee and the proposals of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries aimed at the improvement of the world atmosphere. His Syrian colleague expressed full support for all the proposals which, he said, concerned all mankind, the allround development and progress of many countries, including those of the Middle East.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Faruq al-Shar' devoted special attention to various hotbeds of tension in the world and developments in the Middle East.

Faruq al-Shar' emphasized that Syria supports a political settlement in the Middle East, the convening of an international conference sponsored by the United Nations and with all sides involved taking part. He rejected the U.S. and Israeli concept that the conference should serve an attempt to expand the Camp David line. Syria will continue fighting for a real and just peace which would return to the nations of the region their rights and occupied lands, and for the justified demands of the Palestinian people. Syria will spare no effort to help strengthen the unity of the Arab world, he added.

Bohuslav Chnoupek also spoke in favour of an international conference on the Middle East and stressed Syria's active role and the weight of its attitude in the Arab world. Speaking about the strengthening of Syrian-Palestinian solidarity, he voiced the desire that Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization fully normalize their relations.

The Czechoslovak foreign minister invited his Syrian colleague to visit Czechoslovakia. Faruq al-Shar' accepted the invitation.

KAPEK VISITS MOSCOW TO DISCUSS PARTY ACTIVITIES

For reportage on the visit to Moscow by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of Prague's party committee, including his interview with MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA, see the East Europe section of the 25 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSES INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

CTK Report

LD242014 Prague CTK in English 1617 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Prague June 24 (CTK) -- "Viewing the present international situation from outside could result in an impression that the danger of a crisis in international relations has been removed. However, such conclusions can be drawn only from a superficial evaluation of the current developments in the world."

This was stated here today by Czechoslovak Defence Minister Army General Milan Vaclavik at a press conference devoted among other things to some aspects of the present international situation.

It is true that a political dialogue between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO states and particularly between the Soviet Union and the United States has been launched, Milan Vaclavik said and noted that this is the result of the goal-oriented active peace policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries as well as of the activity of realistically thinking politicians in the West. At the same time he stressed, however, that the talks are not proceeding with the desired speed.

The minister said that the slowing down of the peace talks is caused by certain states or, more precisely, their representatives who "either of their own will or under the influence of reactionary forces of the military-industrial complex cannot rid themselves of the idea that it is them, their governments, their countries that will dictate their policies to other nations." This concerns primarily the United States and some West European countries, Milan Vaclavik said.

"What else but fear of losing the possibilities of literally nuclear blackmail leads the British and especially the French Government to their refusal to join talks on the reduction of nuclear weapons? We in Czechoslovakia are particularly concerned over West Germany's speculations about Pershing-1A guided missiles which are included in the arsenals of its armed forces," Milan Vaclavik said. He stressed that "no decisive turning point in international relations has been reached yet and therefore the risk of a military confrontation remains high."

Prague TV Report

LD242240 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] National Defense Minister Milan Vaclavik held a press conference today. The comrade minister began by assessing combat readiness and the ethically political attitude of the Czechoslovak People's Army units, which he terms very good. However, he also spoke about the unsatisfactory situation in recruitment to military colleges of all degrees. In his speech, he also spoke about the great contribution of professional soldiers to public political activity. For example, 7,330 professional soldiers work for national committees as deputies of activists.

Then Minister Vaclavik answered correspondents' questions.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Comrade minister, what is your assessment, from the military political view, of the current situation in the world?

[Vaclavik] It is a fact that despite the progress achieved in the moderation of tension, current international relations and the situation arising from them remain complex and basically also dangerous. In this complex situation in the world, the socialist states strive to consistently apply the principles of peaceful coexistence in the relations of the states with differing social systems, and to achieve the full renewal of the process of detente and its expansion in the military sphere. The documents endorsed by the recent Berlin session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee have contributed quite new ideas to the spheres not yet discussed. This has been done by the declaration on military doctrine of the member states of this organization. It is the first time that a military political configuration is arguing publicly that its military doctrine has no nature other -- I would like to stress this -- than that of defense, and that it is guided by the inevitability that existed hitherto: to preserve a balance of military power by maintaining the lowest possible but adequate level for the need of defense. [end recording]

FOJTIK DISCUSSES ECONOMIC RESTRUCTURING

AU230401 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Jun 87 p 3

["From" a speech by Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at a seminar on the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution held in Prague on 2 June: "The Inspiring Importance of Soviet Restructuring for Our Ideological Work;" passages between slantlines published in boldface, passages between double slantlines in wide-spaced type]

[Text] /We recall the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution at a time when the value of its historic gains and the creative power of the ideas that carried it through -- the ideas of Leninism -- particularly stand out. Owing to the fact that the USSR has become a socialist great power and socialism is evolving as a world system, the age-old longing of nations for sovereignty, social progress, and a life without wars, a life of peace, can rest on a realistic foundation./

We welcome this jubilee with justified pride in the results of the fundamental social changes resulting from the revolutionary process in the world, a process that got its impetus from Russian October. The Czeckhoslovak people, who have for 4 decades lived in the new commonwealth of the free states of the socialist community, have also had an honorable share in these results. The path of the victorious revolution and of socialist construction is the most important chapter in the modern history of our nations. The magnitude of this path is determined by the magnitude of revolutionary transformations, by the way in which the CPCZ, guided by the example of Russian Bolsheviks and by the Leninist doctrine, has dealt with the tasks with which it was confronted by revolutionary times, as well as by the obstacles that had to be surmounted in this process. The party united under its leadership broad strata of the working people of cities and rural areas and made the cause of socialism their innermost cause.

Our adversaries search in vain in the archives for anything that would satisfy them, they rummage in vain through cases that should demonstrate such "excesses" of the revolution as would prove it guilty of aberration and prove socialism in Czechoslovakia illegitimate. It is with admirable tenacity and, one might even say, with dogmatic obstinacy which does not mind the ludicrousness of its position that they continue to regard Czechoslovakia as a "gift of President Wilson to the Czechoslovak nation," whose special talents and abilities, especially its alleged dedication to the ideals of the "free world," Wilson supposedly knew and showed his appreciation in this way, thanks to T.G. Masaryk's diplomacy. [paragraph continues]

He did so, apparently, particularly after Masaryk in Russia managed to form legions to combat chiefly the just-born Land of the Soviets, the very country whose ideas aroused the peoples of the Austro-Hungarian Empire to wage a struggle to break up once and for all the hated empire. And this "inalienable gift," a state born of the imperialists' favor, the pre-Munich republic, was irretrievably lost to the West in February 1948.

February put right the wrong perpetrated in the beginnings of the First Republic by those who, in the revolutionary atmosphere under the sway of the October Revolution, promised socialism to our people, only to deceive them by linking the fate of the new state with the rule of the bourgeoisie. Some 3 decades of severe struggle and, above all, the bitter experience of Munich and occupation were necessary to redress this historical wrong.

Of course, there was another gleam of hope for the reaction when a crisis began to grow in our society in the second half of the sixties. As a consequence of the well-known circumstances explained in the "Lessons from the Crisis-Ridden Development in the Party and Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress" and in contravention of the conclusions of the January 1968 session of the CPCZ Central Committee, which proclaimed a program of democratization and revival of socialism, scope was opened up in 1968 for the regeneration of the remnants of the old world, of forces that decided to seize the chance offered them and to exact retribution for February.

At no time have the experiences of the CPSU been so disparaged as in those days. Leninism was being depicted as a mere attempt at applying Marxism (which was pitted against Leninism as a product of the "high Western culture") to backward Russia. One of the writers of those days (who compensated for his complete lack of recognition in the artistic field with exhibitionistic pieces of journalism) argued that we have no one to learn from and that, quite to the contrary, others should come to our country for instruction because it was from the Czechs that Europe first heard of communism as far back as the 15th century.

Let us not forget these expressions of pseudo-patriotism that spent all their energy on anti-Sovietism! They were definitely not some sort of a correction of undesirable forms of applying Soviet experiences under our specific conditions, a reaction to the mechanical transfer of these experiences to our country. These things had been generally rejected long ago. They were an assault on the results of the work that was a fruit of the creative evolution of Leninism in our revolution and in the process of socialist transformations. They amounted to an assault on Leninism as the Marxism of our epoch, as the firm ideological basis of the party's policy, and as a guarantee of its adherence to principles and of its loyalty to its mission, a mission on which the CPCZ was founded after the Great October Socialist Revolution and under its inspiration and with which it operated. [sentence as published]

Creative Approach to Soviet Experiences [subhead]

/It was solely and exclusively thanks to the fact that in working out its strategic tasks the party used as its points of departure Marxism-Leninism and the experiences of the Soviet Union, the country that was the first to embark upon the path of socialist construction, and that it tried to find forms of organization and evolution of the new society commensurate with our conditions and with the specific historical situation in which it operated that the path of socialist construction had its significant milestones and ultimately led to the goals laid down in its individual stages./

We were very fortunate, in that Klement Gottwald came to lead our party as early as the late twenties. [paragraph continues]

He was among the personalities purposefully espousing a creative approach to the revolutionary theory of Marxism-Leninism and to Soviet experiences. His origins were rooted in our workers movement, and he assimilated Leninism and the experiences of Bolshevism as an instrument of revolutionary work and struggle. He organically combined ardent and pure patriotism with conscious internationalism. Great October determined his life path, it was from Great October that he drew the relentless conclusions about the bankrupcy, noxiousness, and outdatedness of opportunism of every sort and about the need for the party's consistent Bolshevization. This was the basic prerequisite for the party as the revolutionary vanguard of the workers class to lead the Czechoslovak people to freedom. /He came around to understand that not only the founding of the Czechoslovak Republic was a result of the current to which October gave rise, but that our entire further development would in the final analysis be influenced by it; that only in alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union would our ship of state find its reliable and secure haven./

It is known that Klement Gottwald always regarded the attitude to the Soviet Union as the touchstone of patriotism and internationalism. He bequeathed this conviction, which passed the test of life, to the generations that came, and will come after him, as his legacy. This legacy entailed the obligations to proceed from the general principles of Leninism, but to confront them always with practical life, not to treat them like a set of dogmas to swear by, but to see the main task of a revolutionary in the creative application of these principles to the specific situation. It was only by virtue of this course of action that he assimilated the dialectical method as the "algebra of the revolution" and that he acted like a true Leninist -- as a theorist, strategist, and tactician in one.

Unfortunately, the symbiosis of these three basic components, which are organically united in Leninism and which ensure linkage between theory and practice, later sometimes became saddled with considerable difficulties. Firmness and adherence to principles were often clamorously postulated but in reality preference was given to opportunism in practice, to down-to-earth pragmatism. Fertile soil was thus being created for a crisis, for the activation of the remnants of the defeated reaction. It was no coincidence that the priority of practice over theory was being emphasized with increasing frequency, which gradually resulted in the paralysis of theory. Propaganda was being reduced to the defense of day-to-day policy. This was adding grist to the mill of the enemies of socialism. When the floodgates were opened for criticism, they seized their opportunity. They tried to impress upon the general public the notion that at the root of the powerless practice incapable of providing theoretically substantiated and fundamental answers to the problems of society's development are the ideological principles of the party's policy, the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

The peculiar symbiosis of the dogmatic treatment of theory with the aforesaid pragmatism that was characteristic of the approaches of the party leadership of those days, a leadership that was growing increasingly helpless in the face of the mounting problems, greatly complicated the meeting of the task that arose after the 20th CPSU Congress -- to restore, promote, and successfully defend Leninism against its enemies. The effect of the defense of Leninism was feasible -- and this holds true for every defense of our principles in general -- solely on the condition that one provide theoretically substantiated answers to the mounting problems, that one adequately respond to people's doubts, and tackle with initiative the tasks set by the development.

The "Lessons from the Crisis-Ridden Development in the Party and Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress," which deal in a comprehensive manner with the causes leading to the crisis of 1968, show why this did not happen. This document's conclusions concerning this issue sound very relevant.

The "Lessons" provide an overview of the unpropitious developments of that time, since which almost 20 years have passed. Of course, no one can be so bold as to claim that it cannot be supplemented or, possibly, formulated with greater precision in the course of further examination. For at least two reasons, learning historical truth is a particularly complicated matter -- contemporaries who evaluate events in which they themselves take part and for which they even share responsibility inevitably see their course in a biased, subjective way; those who come after them, on the other hand, can only with difficulty avoid the temptations of an historical approach, which is usually coupled with inadmissible moralizing that replaces one set of half-truths by another, frequently very passionately and categorically. The impression is thus created that historiography is governed by relativism, that the truth of history rises to the surface only after a long time when it no longer immediately concerns anyone, and that, at the same time, the possibility of its fundamental rectification is always there. Marxists-Leninists, however, avail themselves of a reliable guide permitting them to find orientation in the events of history. This is specific historical analysis which does not see society as an empty abstraction but perceives it in its evolution that has its stages, in its actual contradictions.

Carrying on the Work of Great October [subhead]

The magnitude of the historical period which we have lived through in the last 4 decades lies in the fact that, in defiance of the tremendous complexity of development and obstacles of an objective and a subjective nature, we reached the goals set down by the socialist revolution: Socialism has been built in our country and it develops on the whole successfully. Each individual stage, every milestone on the path that led to the socialist present must be assessed primarily according to how the tasks which the times placed on the agenda of the day, no matter how limited these tasks may have been, were mastered in this or that situation; /according to whether the tackling of these tasks strengthened or jeopardized the foundations laid by the revolution, whether it upset the revolutionary continuity or made it possible to carry on with it by taking fresh steps promoting socialist democracy and, at the same time, strengthening the power structures of the socialist state./

This criterion is the crucial one. Looking at things from this point of view it is, I dare say, impossible not to take a particularly critical view of developments in the sixties, without being guilty of simplification and without denying the advancement that did occur at that time (in the development of cooperative farming, for example, but also in other sectors). Our position remains unequivocally critical with regard to the development in the wake of the January session of the CPCZ Central Committee in 1968, a development which thwarted -- as a result of the well-known policy of right-wing opportunists in the party leadership -- the conclusions of that significant plenum, which were aimed at overcoming the crisis, deepening socialist democracy, and renewing and further promoting socialism. The "Lessons from the Crisis-Ridden Development in the Party and Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress" tellingly describe and expose this tragic development. There is definitely nothing to correct here. Who could close one's eyes to the evident danger to which the rightwing exposed the gains and the future of socialism at that time, a danger that by no means concerned our country alone? Who could possibly regard counterrevolutionary operations as acts aimed at the revival of socialism? Who could present the destruction of a political system that guarantees people's power as a furtherance of democracy?

Now as weighty changes are taking place in the USSR oriented in the spirit of the line of the April session of the CPSU Central Committee (1985), a line that was worked out at the 27th CPSU Congress and at this year's January session of the CPSU Central Committee, toward restructuring all aspects of the life of Soviet society, toward its restoration to health and its renewal, some people sense an opportunity for themselves in the upcoming changes. [paragraph continues]

They believe -- and they are not mistaken on this score -- that this process will not be confined to the Soviet Union, that it will be projected into the development of the socialist community. And they believe that along with the critical analysis of the situation that has come about in recent years there will inevitably come an overall reassessment of the history of socialism up to the present day, which they will be able to exploit -- and here their wish is the father to their thoughts -- for some kind of a rehabilitation of their views and positions of 1968.

Someone might retort: Do these people pose any threat? We need to look ahead, or do we perhaps fail to see that dilatoriness and marking time in enforcing restructuring could become the far bigger danger? Will we not drown restructuring in talk about restructuring, in platitudes?

These questions are not contrived, they have a rational core. However, we should definitely not draw the conclusion from them that the orientation toward putting restructuring consistently into effect can leave us indifferent to which contents are grafted onto it and what motivates approval of it. /The application of restructuring in our conditions is currently the most topical and therefore also the most important task for us,/ because it determines our further course of action in working out and specifying the program of the 17th CPCZ Congress. As is known, at the heart of this program is the strategy of accelerating the socioeconomic development of our society, the implementation of which hinges not only on the fulfillment of the Eighth 5-Year Plan but also on other measures of a far-reaching nature, measures that were discussed by the Fifth Session of the CPCZ Central Committee this March. These measures, which correspond to the conclusions of the January session of the CPSU Central Committee, enrich the program of the 17th party congress. Of course, working them out requires some time. It is a process that can be jeopardized both by impatience and rashness, by the adoption of superficial and incompetent measures, as well as by loss of time. It is important that restructuring become the concern of an increasingly broad circle of people, that people not only take an interest in it and follow it in the newspapers and on television, but that they take part in it as actively as possible and take it up with initiative. The visit by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to Czechoslovakia provided a major impetus to boldly embark upon this work.

Restructuring is of international significance. It does not concern the Soviet Union alone, but our entire community, all countries associated in the Warsaw Pact organization and in CEMA. No one forces restructuring upon anyone, let alone the course of restructuring. Every country of our community is completely sovereign, taking over from the experiences of others what it needs and what assists its development. Speaking at the March Plenum of the Central Committee, Comrade Gustav Husak clearly expressed our party's stand on this issue: /"...we will draw instruction and exploit for our work in our conditions everything that can help us implement the resolution of the 17th congress. We have learned from Soviet Communists during the entire history of our party, and we make use of their experiences even more today."/

One can only add that we will demonstrate consistency and honesty in this effort when we thoroughly think about what we take over, when we do not proceed formalistically, when we do not turn restructuring into a time-serving, fashionable slogan, when we heed /one of the main lessons from the history of socialist construction, namely that only that seed will sprout up and grow on the soil of any country for which this soil is well-prepared./

The dialectics of the general, specific, and unique is not something that belongs just to textbooks; the success of the cause of socialism in its entirety to a considerable degree hinges on the sensitive translation of this dialectics into life. [paragraph continues]

Tearing out one aspect or another of this dialectical relationship and placing it mechanically next to or against another one as one sees fit at a given moment can only result in damage, in weakening the living unity of the countries of the socialist community.

Here, too, the restructuring inspired by the CPSU leads to a reassessment of previous practices, to the realization of the need to shed any forms of national pettiness and narrowmindedness and to view common interests and respect for them as an affair of the foremost importance. One cannot face up to the challenges of present-day imperialism in isolation, as imperialism threatens the world around the globe. National isolation and national egotism relentlessly condemn everyone to backwardness and on no account do they anywhere strengthen independence as it might seem. The advancing internationalization in a law-governed process calls for the search for and assertion of new forms of cooperation that proceed from the realization of mutual needs and from the necessity to establish conditions enabling each country of the community to maximally contribute to its overall development and to its ability to paralyze the dangers associated with the aggressive policy of the reactionary forces of imperialism and, at the same time, enabling the community to demonstrate the example of a new arrangement of relations among people and nations, relations of comradeship, friendship, understanding, profound human solidarity, and genuine humanism. It is also in this context -- and, perhaps, primarily in this context -- that we must see the significance of the fundamental changes that have been carried out in the past 2 years in the first land of socialism, the Soviet Union, to which Great October gave birth 70 years ago. They demonstrate that /the CPSU and the Soviet people are carrying on the work initiated by this most important revolution in history./

Response to the Needs of Today [subhead]

We perceive restructuring as a set of means and instruments by which to make the development of our society more dynamic and to free, everywhere, the path leading ahead -- toward strengthening socialism, toward the further promotion of socialist democracy, and toward growth in the authority of the party and the socialist state and in people's power. It was no coincidence that during his visit to Czechoslovakia Comrade Gorbachev stressed that the process of restructuring, a process that is aimed at more democracy and socialism in our societies, at the permanent evolution of socialism, and at equipping socialism with modern forms of social organization, must be channeled by the party. The party and its leading agencies in particular must take the initiative in this process; if it is to take a healthy course, initiative cannot be in the hands of individuals or pressure groups. Experience from the period of crisis in our country only bears this out.

He who lost faith in the future of socialism has no chance on this path. Everyone who is dedicated to socialism, to his socialist homeland, everyone who has its fate at heart will find an open door. This door has no inscription "admittance only for the chosen" above it. But in the same way there should be no doubts as to who should or should not hold the initiative in his hands -- as I have already mentioned, initiative must be in the hands of the Communist Party and its leading agencies elected at the congress, at party conferences, and at the pertinent workplaces under whose control they operate. The party's responsibility stems from the nature of the political system of socialism in our country. The leading role of the Communist Party guarantees the hegemony of the workers clas and the working character of democracy, a democracy that unites for creative labor and for the development of socialism and does not place any segment of society above or against another. And as regards the question of who retains or does not retain this or that function, it shoulh be decided primarily by everyone's activity, by his work, and not by how noisily he claims to endorse restructuring from some high platform, how adept he is at manifesting his affinity for it.

Recently we heard that, if restructuring is genuinely to come about in our country, it is first necessary to exchange the leading team connected with the past. (This "contribution to the discussion" and "initiative-filled proposal" was published with an amazing speed of response by West Germany's DER SPIEGEL). Nothing was said in this Aesopian speech about what sort of a past was meant -- which aspects of it need to be rejected and which must be assimilated and relied on; the past was indiscriminately condemned.

The success of restructuring is really in the hands of people. Moving ahead presupposes not only clear knowledge of what we want, but also clear knowledge of what we distance ourselves from. For Marxist-Leninists, for Communists, for people dedicated to socialism this means, of course, respecting revolutionary continuity and not using big words to swear by about truth and struggle for "everything new" and against "everything old," but analyzing the reality, adhering to basic class criteria in assessing phenomena, and not permitting confusion in elementary terms by presenting democratization as liberalization; by presenting adherence to principles in one's views as lack of flexibility and dogmatism; dedication to socialism and to the cause of the party and the workers class as an expression of lack of modernity and conservatism; helpless and chaotic running about from one extreme to another in the face of tasks as creative search, and the like. It is clear that when such a peculiar method of thinking is applied to the evaluation of cadres, it ceases to be a mere ideological dispute about whether someone is color-blind or not, but becomes a serious political matter. It is, at any rate, an important //signal// to which it is necessary to respond if disorientation in the party's practical activity is to be forestalled.

How should we respond? First and foremost, we ought to seriously ponder the /state of our political and ideological work, the methods by means of which we exert influence on our people./ This is not only a question of what the newspapers write and what is said on the radio and television, but a question of how we work with the people; how persuasive, specific, and effective our political and ideological work is; whether it really addresses the actual problems in the life of our society, whether it gives answers to questions which people ask in //informal contact.//

We should also seriously ponder the use we make of the historical experience of socialist construction -- and not just of the experience from this period -- in our political and ideological work. We should ponder to what extent the history of our people with its great representatives, in which we can rightly take pride, addresses the contemporary man, particularly the young generation; whether it strengthens in them the awareness of revolutionary continuity and the conviction about the correctness of the path upon which we embarked with the revolution; whether they consider socialism to be a social order to which they see no alternative.

The importance of this matter is made apparent by the fact that past attempts at improving the forms of organizing our society, at legitimately modernizing it, were more than once exploited by revisionists to make socialism "move closer" to capitalism, to bring about its "convergence" with it. Incidentally, this is also one of the reasons why we must demand that when someone talks about reform in our country -- that is, about affairs that should be self-evident; after all, revolution has to evolve -- he should clearly say what he has in mind, what sort of reform is meant. Even here it holds true that truth is always specific. An economic reform in Sik's wrapping, no matter how it may have responded to the needs of that time, cannot be defended by anyone, even today. It was the product of a scheme of thought that ignored the role of the socialist state and of centralism. Incidentally, writing about this "reform" later on in exile, Sik himself said that it pursued an aim, about which he could not afford to talk aloud while still at home.

We must also ponder to what extent we create, by means of our political and ideological work, critically constructive pressure on those who are responsible for the practical solution of the problems of our development, to what extent they are under the control of public opinion.

There is no more urgent task in our propaganda today than to enter into the service of restructuring and help remove the barriers standing in its way. The main thing is to show everything being done to implement it, how we proceed in working out and specifying the details of the program of the 17th CPCZ Congress. Attention must be focused on fulfilling the tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. It is no secret that the level of fulfillment of qualitative indicators in the plan is unsatisfactory almost everywhere. It is necessary to make a break, to overcome the mentality bred in the years of the extensive type of reproduction, a mentality which has entered the bloodstream of many people. It is manifested in waiting for "manna from heaven," for gifts from above once everything is rationed and allocated; it is manifested in faith in the administrative method of management, in unwillingness to venture upon any risks, in comfort-seeking and calculating excuse-mongering [alibismus], in reckless departmentalism.

Coming to terms with this mentality, which runs totally counter to the new tasks of intensification that call for a flexible response to changes in the structure of needs, for continuous improvement in the methods of work, for the search for new solutions, and discontent with what has just been achieved -- this is undeniably our priority task, a task that was placed upon us by the 17th party congress.

Far from everywhere has the importance and complexity of this task been realized. We will be able to cope with it fully only once the new economic mechanism becomes operational. Yet we must not wait for this to happen. The very creation of this mechanism and its introduction into practical life will depend on the psychological climate in which this process takes place. One thing is conditional on the other. Although we know that people do not think according to what they read in the papers or what they are told on the radio or television, that they judge what they read or hear on the basis of their experience of life, their interests and needs (assuming anything else would amount to a lapse into utter idealism), the sort of ideological influence we exert on them is very important; how we interpret events, developments, and the social reality in which they live; how we generalize the experience of others; which values we accentuate; and what we criticize, how we attack prejudice and all kinds of erroneous notions.

This work must not be underestimated in the least. It is of tremendous importance, particularly today as we reassess many of the things that have been considered valid until now, when the very concept of socialism needs to be brought into harmony with the historical experience of socialist construction in Czechoslovakia and other countries. Nothing in it must be neglected, our adversary must not be permitted to do this work in our stead. As is known, he does not miss a single chance that we offer to him in this area by our passiveness or by some mistake or awkwardness.

Carrying Out the Restructuring of Ideological Work [subhead]

Of course, restructuring does not confront us merely with the task of explaining its goals, mobilizing people to put it into effect in the economy, in the social sphere, and in culture, and showing what it means for our foreign policy. /It is a requirement which also immediately concerns our work on the ideological front, its orientation and nature, and the methods of ideological influence./

The purpose of the overall restructuring of society is to activate to the maximum and put to best possible use the intellectual potentials of the country and people's creativity. All ideological activity must be subordinated to this. We proceed from the premise that the /working man is the subject and not a mere object of policy;/ that he should act as the true administrator of his country, as a conscious, prudent, and responsible manager; that he should take an active part in social affairs, know his rights, and link them with his duties vis-a-vis his collective and his homeland.

/The history of the construction of socialism has taught us: The more complicated the problems that have to be dealt with, the more important it is to involve citizens, the masses of the working people, in solving them. Glasnost, a policy of openness and broad provision of information, must also become the key term of political and ideological work in our country./ It is essential, in general, /to organically link ideological work with the process of democratization, a process which, in our conditions, depends on the promotion of internal party democracy,/ which is at the root of the party's ability to act.

On this occasion, I would like to recall what Klement Gottwald said about ideological work on 9 June 1948. He realized that, in a situation in which the party assumed absolute responsibility for the fortunes of the state, the importance of ideological work increased, it was necessary to pay systematic attention to it, and, above all, to approach it correctly. Here are his words: "...schooling, all the training courses, schools, studies, and books have their substantial importance, but the best school is the school of practice, day-to-day political work, and political activity. In this connection, internal party democracy is of special importance for the greater ideological firmness of our party. It needs to be said here that in this sector there might be a danger of some of our comrades forgetting about internal party democracy. Internal party democracy is no formal affair; it does not mean just discussions, meetings, and voting; it is at the same time everyday practical schooling, it is what makes party members grow, it is what makes them familiar with the problems which are placed before them by the party, by life, and the state, it is a Marxist-Leninist method. Ideological growth without internal party democracy is nothing at all." (Writings; Volume XIV, pp 437-438.)

We can only add to this: Ideological work directed at the broad masses of the working people is also nothing at all without democracy, without involving people in public affairs, without socialist self-administration, which, of course, has its stages of development.

It also follows from this that in the whole of ideological activity it is necessary to focus on people's needs, on their interests, on the problems which they experience in their lives and which arouse their concern; that this work must not be detached from the party's political and ideological work. /Restructuring in ideological work is a turn toward life./ Of course, in order to stand on the ground of reality and proceed from people's needs and problems one needs to study life thoroughly, analyze reality, proceed from and base one's argumentation on facts, and rely on a /creative theoretical hinterland./ Lacking such a hinterland, without profound analyses, propaganda is condemned to superficiality, being only able to move about in the wasteland of platitudes, moral exhortations, and hackneyed precepts and propositions. At most, its offensive nature and polemical thrust are expended on invectives, on strong words.

Such propaganda breeds and strengthens formalism. Moreover, it is also noxious in that it cultivates aversion to theoretical thinking, which many people confuse with idle dogmatic speculation.

It has to be clearly realized that dogmatism and its reverse, second face -- pragmatism and technocratism -- are far from being just deformations of thought resulting from lack of political education: They express the attitude to life of those who underestimate political work, the democratic forms of this work, those who regard the working people not as the subject of policy, but as its object. In the first case, they use them for lofty enlightenment campaigns, lecturing, admonitions, and "ideological bringing-into-line," in the second case for manipulation in practice, to "bring them into line by means of administrative methods." Going to meet the people, holding candid discussions with them, conducting a dialogue with them, persuading them of the correctness of our policy, arguing with them -- this is something which they see as a waste of time. This attitude to life is at the root of conservative attitudes, of unwillingness to change the existing state of affairs, and of technocratic, administrative approaches.

Purposeful and Patient in Educational Work [subhead]

The requirement to move closer to life or, to be more accurate, to turn to life does not concern propaganda alone, it holds doubly true for our agitation.

Nowhere does formalism damage our cause more than in agitation. As a matter of fact, we have grown used to not having to do this, to the fact that it is possible to replace it by activities that could be regarded as agitation. This is true of various campaigns before anniversaries, before May Day, or before elections, which are frequently connected with all kinds of paperwork or are reduced to the posting of slogans or to graphic agitation, in which the documentation and materials are produced at a place where nothing can possibly be known about the actual life of the collective concerned. Understand me correctly: I do not want to belittle the work being done in this field. However, its effect definitely does not correspond to the hundreds of thousands of agitators we have. The inadequate ties between ideological work and political-organizational activity in a specific environment, in primary party organizations, at workplaces, and among citizens are also reflected here. Also reflected is the fact that agitation is still not regarded as the concern of all Communists, especially party functionaries. Apparently it will be precisely in agitation that restructuring in the ideological field will have to undergo the greatest changes.

This entire activity must be geared to shaping the new man. The struggle for the new man, for his ideological and moral qualities, for this man to show a genuinely socialist attitude to work, for him to put social property to economical use and to treat it as the source of his own prosperity, for him to assimilate the culture of the new society and to live according to its values -- that is a long-term affair. This struggle must be well-thought-out, purposeful, and systematic. Nothing must distract us from this work; we must continuously link everyday education to work and ethics with education for a world outlook and show immense patience in this process. We must not give up when running up against difficulties, especially in educating the young generation.

In restructuring ideological work, we must pay special attention to the information media. We proceed from the premise that they are an extraordinarily important instrument of the party's and the socialist state's policy, that they must unconditionally serve the interests of the party and the people at large, and not the interests of some persons or groups.

This conclusion, too, is among the basic experiences gained in the sixties. The party must not release the information media from its control. However, this control is not founded on administrative methods; we have no censorship and have no intention of introducing it. [paragraph continues]

We view the maturity of the journalistic front, particularly of the editorial staffs and of party organizations working in editorial offices, as a guarantee of adherence to the party line and of the high-principled operation of the information media in the spirit of party policy.

For the information media to be able to live up to their mission today and be an effective assistant in restructuring society, they must further reinforce their activity to provide information. Therein lies their specific role, which we must not forget when stressing the importance of the process of democratization, of involving people in political and public affairs. We do not have to sugarcoat anything when speaking or writing about socialism. The greatness of socialism lies in the fact that it was born and is shaped in revolutionary struggles, that it must overcome gigantic obstacles, and deal with unusually complex tasks. To this very day Julius Fucik's articles on the Soviet Union serve as an example for us. Fucik managed to show the greatness of the Soviet Union precisely at a time when the country had to overcome enormous difficulties. Nevertheless, his articles helped to promote confidence in the future of that country.

We also have some arrears in the manner in which we speak or write about contemporary imperialism. Here, too, the black-and-white view of reality has had a negative impact, especially on young people. It is also necessary to clearly unmask the essence of imperialism and the dangers to which it exposes mankind today. As is known, these are not just the dangers stemming from amassing nuclear weapons and from the aggressive policy of the reactionary forces of imperialism, notably, the military-industrial complex of the United States. There are also dangers concerning the very way in which people live, the loss of the meaning of life, the growing crime rate, drug addiction, and so forth.

The information media do not only discharge their function to provide information, but also their function in public control. It is precisely in this respect that they constitute an important instrument of promoting socialist democracy. Public and open criticism could not exist without them. We realize that we must provide more and more qualified information about the activity of governments, ministries, and the authorities in regions, districts, and communities. Everyone in our country must be clear about who is the ruler here -- that it is the people associated in the National Front, which represents a pluralistic socialist system, as it were; that our national committees are working bodies, and that it is precisely the national committees, which are equipped with considerable legal powers and resources, that execute people's power, both directly and by mediation. Perfecting and further promoting this system is an exceptionally important task, in which our entire propaganda, notably, our information media, must take part.

Truthfulness and Adherence to the Party Line [subhead]

It continues to hold true, and will always hold true, that /truthfulness and adherance to the party line are and will be the main principles of our ideological work; that this work must be distinguished by combativeness and must demonstrate the ability to conquer not only the mind but also the heart of everyone who yearns for justice and is dedicated to his homeland and the ideals of socialism./ Man is no abstraction; he is a specific social being, the product and the maker of history. As a multidimensional being he intrinsically needs knowledge and art, wants to live in truth and in beauty, in joy and prosperity. That is why our ideological work must not be schematic, why we have to promote it in its entirety, in continuous contact with life.

Our time brooks no platitudes. This, too, is something that we must take far more into account now. By the way, were any of the previous revolutionary periods associated with platitudes, as is sometimes assumed? [paragraph continues]

Was the revolutionary fervor of those days something artificial, forever shouting [cosi ukriceneho]? Indeed it was, but only among petty bourgeois radicals and sectarians, not among genuine revolutionaries, among Leninists. The truimphs of socialism were won only on the basis of a symbiosis of level-headedness and revolutionary enthusiasm. These truimphs would have otherwise been built on quicksand.

Even today we need faith in tomorrow, in the communist future, fervor, and selfless work. We need them more than ever before. However, we must base this faith, this fervor, and this selflessness on a truthful and nothing but a truthful view of reality. It is necessary to cultivate respect for the values of humanness, values which are embodied in communism, and also respect for the past, which laid the groundwork for the revolutionary present.

We realize this once again in this year of a round anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. It provides us with an opportunity for a bird's eye view of contemporary problems, with the awareness of historical experience. /After all, without revolutionary continuity we would be unable to shape the future./ We would be moving about chaotically, failing to see the purpose of our work. The duty to respect revolutionary continuity makes us protect the accomplishments gained in the course of revolutionary transformations. The best way of protecting them is, of course, to develop them further and to deal with amassed problems in due course, while not losing sight of the ultimate goals.

We have been advancing toward socialism because we have creatively applied Marxism-Leninism in our policy; because we have been united with the people and have viewed service to the workers class and the people as the purpose of our work; because we have been able to rely, and have relied, on alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union and on cooperation with the fraternal countries of the socialist community; and because, together with these countries, in the firm unity of the Warsaw Pact organization, we have been paying heed to our security.

The conclusions and lessons, which are part of the main content of the historical experience of socialist construction in our country, must be at the root of our present work, which is aimed at a consistent advancement toward the grand goals of socialism and communism, toward safeguarding peace and progress in the world.

LEUSCHNER CRITICIZES NATO'S DISARMAMENT DOCTRINE

DW241335 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1710 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Guenter Leuschner's weekly foreign policy review -- DW]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] There is a new situation in the disarmament discussion. Changes have taken place that are reflected primarily by the fact that the first disarmament agreement in history seems to be tangible -- that is the most important thing. Besides, there is an increasing conviction in the West that communists really do not want war, and that they are prepared to accept the West as a partner. That development has brought about consequences in some countries, which some people regard with concern. [passage omitted]

It is important that the centuries-old lie about the danger coming from the East, especially its current version of the empire of evil, begins to shake. That is indeed a basic precondition for a worldwide victory of common sense. What are the consequences? It is hard to find arguments for continuing high-powered armament. Justification of NATO's military doctrine of so-called nuclear deterrence is beginning to crumble. According to Oskar Fischer, NATO is forced to scrutinize the alliance's strategic and tactical guidelines. True, discussion about that topic has started, but it is painfully slow and is full of contradictions. [passage omitted]

Apparently, NATO finds it hard to present a disarmament concept that is half as adequate, just as reasonable, and just as courageous as ours. The reasons for it are the alliance's structure and its character. Those reasons are logical in the sense that inside NATO's military apparatus those forces are concentrated that are basically rejecting any form of disarmament. There are other people less concerned about the threat of nuclear war being eliminated and more about the lie of being threatened, with all its implications, and that anticommunism is beginning to shake. That means they are looking for a new ideological offensive against socialism, while using the old tools of cold war.

Recently there have been some examples very close to our area. Hupka Egger last weekend demanded reestablishment of the German Reich in its 1937 borders at the so-called Sudeten-German Convention. There are attempts in and around West Berlin to violate the quadripartite agreement and speeches are given in West Berlin in the cold war spirit that certainly do not contribute to stabilizing peace. [passage omitted]

MINISTER KESSLER PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO AUSTRIA

Arrives in Vienna 23 Jun

LD231741 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1504 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Vienna, 23 Jun (ADN) -- GDR Defense Minister General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, arrived in Vienna today for an official visit to the Austrian Republic. He was invited by Austrian Defense Minister Dr Robert Lichal. During his stay, Minister Kessler will hold talks with his host and visit Austrian Army units and installations.

The GDR defense minister was warmly welcomed at Vienna's Schwechat Airport with military honors by Minister Lichal, officers and generals of the Austrian Army, as well as GDR Ambassador to Austria Klaus Wolf.

Begins Talks With Lichal

LD232012 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1811 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Vienna, 23 Jun (ADN) — A GDR military delegation, led by Army Gen Heinz Kessler, GDR minister of national defense and SED Central Committee Politburo member, arrived in Vienna today on an official visit to the Austrian Republic. It was invited by Dr Robert Lichal, federal minister for national defense. The two ministers began their talks today in Minister Lichal's office.

In the meeting, Minister Lichal said relations between Austria and the GDR were problem free and fruitful for both sides, and this applied to the useful relations between the two Armies. Minister Kessler described the GDR's efforts to help achieve results in disarmament and pointed to the Berlin decisions of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee and the publication of the alliances' military doctrine. The Berlin proposals could continue to be epoch-making for the policy of achieving a coalition of reason.

During its stay, the GDR military delegation will visit Austrian Federal Army troops and institutions. This evening, Minister Lichal gave a dinner for Minister Kessler and the delegation. [passage omitted]

HONECKER SENDS DISARMAMENT LETTER TO UN LEADER

LD152207 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1600 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 15 Jun (ADN) — Simultaneously with its publication at the UN Headquarters in New York, a letter from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar dealing with the joint proposal of the GDR and the CSSR on the creation of a nuclear weapon-free corridor in central Europe was published in Berlin today. The letter says:

"As you know, the GDR is undertaking everything in its power to contribute to dismantling confrontation in the world and to improving the international situation, with a consistent policy of dialogue and peaceful cooperation. In efforts to preserve peace for future generations, it advocates the adoption of effective disarmament measures that would end the dangerous arms race and promote general complete disarmament under effective international control.

"I am convinced that at a time when the Soviet-U.S. summit in Reykjavik has placed the problem of nuclear disarmament on a new level and where, through the initiatives of the Soviet Union, the real opportunity to remove nuclear weapons in Europe exists, all European states — the large, medium-sized, and small — have the duty to undertake efforts for this purpose. To make a specific contribution in this direction, the GDR Government together with the CSSR Government and the FRG Government, on 3 April 1987 proposed to commence talks without delay on the creation of a nuclear weapon-free zone in central Europe. I am therefore using this opportunity to inform you in greater detail about this initiative that has already found the support of numerous governments, parties, parliaments, and of the broad progressive public.

"The GDR and the CSSR proceed from the fact that the corridor whose territory is to be freed of all nuclear weapons systems would extend about 150 km on either side of the border between the three named states. In the next stage, the corridor would be extended over the whole of central Europe, as this has been defined for the purposes of the Vienna negotiations on a mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

"In my view, the regional measure proposed would reduce the danger of military confrontation between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, promote the strengthening of trust, and lend effective stimulus to the relevant Soviet-U.S. negotiations in Geneva. Its significance is further enhanced in view of the proposal by the Soviet Union to conclude without delay a separate agreement removing Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe. I am firmly convinced that the creation of a nuclear weapon-free corridor in central Europe would make talks on the reduction and removal of the operational and tactical missiles deployed on the European Continent substantially easier, would be a practical path toward removing tactical nuclear weapons, and could accelerate the solution of the question of reducing armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe.

"I have a high regard for the fact that the Soviet Union has clearly stated her willingness, on the basis of reciprocity, to remove all Soviet nuclear weapons from such a corridor and to respect and guarantee its nuclear weapon-free status. We would welcome it if other nuclear powers were to follow this example.

"The people of the GDR highly praise UN efforts to preserve peace and international security and your own personal contribution toward this. The activities of all the forces of peace, to guard humanity from nuclear catastrophe, and to return to the policy of international detente and durable security, strengthen me in the hope that the initiative for a nuclear weapon-free corridor in central Europe will also meet with broad support in the UN.

Allow me to assure you that the people and the government of the GDR will in the future continue to undertake all efforts to strengthen world peace and to attain disarmament steps."

CSSR President Gustav Husak has sent a letter with the same contents to the UN secretary general.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS ZHAO TOUR, KRACK SPEECH

Zhao Visits Institute 10 Jun

AU161006 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Jun 87 p 4

[Excerpts] Zhao Ziyang visited the Socialist Economic Management Central Institute attached to the Central Committee of the Berlin-Rahnsdorf SED on Wednesday afternoon [10 Jun]. He was briefed on the contribution this scientific institution of the party leadership makes by training and further educating leading cadres for the party, state, and economy, and by carrying out research activities to implement the SED economic strategy.

Members of the teaching staff, scientists, and leading party and state officials gave a warm welcome to the visitors, accompanied by Guenter Mittag, upon arrival at the training and research institution.

In the auditorium Helmut Koziolek, director of the Central Institute and member of the SED Central Committee, introduced Karl-Heinz Janson, director of the Central Committee Socialist Economic Management Department; Kurt Singhuber, minister of ore mining, metallurgy, and potash; as well as the members of the Central Institute management to the guests. He spoke about the way they work. It is always a question of enabling the managers to consistently implement the course of unifying economic and social policy, to put the agree economic strategy into practice, and to ensure the necessary mobilization of the interests and abilities of the people. [passage omitted]

The visitors were shown a computer-aided workplace designed for the manufacture of printed circuit boards for microelectronics. The production of the printed circuit boards at the Cybernetics and Information Science Central Institute is 70 percent faster than conventional methods. The visitors also showed interest in a CAD [Computer-Aided Design] system for designing multistory buildings. The most important advantage is a 400-percent productivity increase in design work and a substantial reduction of steel and cement consumption in the construction. Zhao Ziyang assessed this solution as "very good." [passage omitted]

The application of computer technology in ore mining, metallurgy, and potash in the GDR was explained by Minister Singhuber. [passage omitted]

Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology, and State Secretary Klaus Stubenrauch received the visitors, accompanied by Guenter Mittag, in front of the Werner-Seelenbinder Hall a little later. During a walkabout through the "Science and Production in the Service of the People" exhibition, Felix Meier, minister of electrical engineering and electronics, spoke about the development of microelectronics in the GDR in keeping with the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress. Zhao Ziyang was particularly interested in exhibits that demonstrated the GDR's efficiency in exhibits that demonstrated the GDR's efficiency in large-scale integration, the fully automatic wire bonder, which ensures high yield and productivity, and in the 32-bit computer technology through which the GDR has caught up with international standards.

Rudi Georgi, minister of construction of machine tools and processing machinery, showed the guests examples of how microelectronics were linked with robot technology. Referring to Zhao Ziyang's visit to the Dresden Niles actuator VEB, he briefed him on the work being done to find numerous other solutions concerning flexible automation in the most varied fields. The computer work station for designing knitting patterns, the computer-controlled automatic jacquard flat knitting machine and the stylish sweater made on the met with the delegation's approval. Furthermore, Gerhard Tautenhahn, minister of general engineering, agricultural machinery, and vehicle building, showed the guests the automatic toffee wrapping machine, which operates twice as fast as conventional machines and uses one-third of the area. [passage omitted]

Hans-Joachim Lauck, minister of heavy machine construction and installation construction, then spoke about the cooperation between the GDR and the PRC in the construction of railway wagons.

As an example of fruitful cooperation between universities and industry, the Chinese visitors were shown an automatic laser engraving device, by means of which various materials can be engraved and which was developed through the joint work of the Friedrich Schiller University in Jena and the Microphone Technology Gefell VEB. In the section devoted to teaching sciences it was demonstrated how young people are prepared for working with key technologies. [passage omitted]

Chemical Industry Minister Guenther Wyschofsky explained that in the "New Working Materials and Technologies" section 100 exhibits are presented. The GDR is above all occupied with upgrading indigenous raw materials, he stated. As an example the minister cited dust pressure gasification of coal, a method which in the future will also be applied in the gas works of the Chinese city of Harbin.

Asked about his impression, Zhao Ziyang stated at the end of his walkabout: "In my view the exhibition is proof of the correctness of the course outlined by the 11th SED Congress, particularly regarding the increase in labor productivity through the application of science and technology. I think the course on which you are proceeding is correct, that means linking science with production, including cooperation between combines, institutions of the Academy of Sciences, and universities." The GDR has been successful in solving this problem in a satisfying manner, he added.

Krack Addresses Zhao 10 Jun

AU190815 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Jun 87 p 3

[Report on speech by Berlin Mayor Erhard Krack at ceremony at which the 28th Berlin-Hohenschoenhausen Secondary School was named "Marshal Zhu De Secondary School," attended by Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, in Berlin on 10 June]

[Text] Like all citizens of our Republic, like all Communists of the GDR, we are still deeply impressed by the talks conducted by the leading representatives of our parties and states, Comrades Erich Honecker and Zhao Ziyang, said Erhard Krack at a ceremony at the 28th Berlin-Hohenschoenhausen Secondary School. They demonstrated impressively the high level of bilateral relations and comprehensive cooperation between the GDR and the PRC as well as the joint efforts of our parties, states, and peoples to do everything for the safeguarding of the highest good of mankind, of peace. Erich Honecker's historic visit to China has ushered in a new era in the history of bilateral relations. Zhao Ziyang's current visit is lending further significant impulses to the traditional friendship and the mutually advantageous cooperation, Krack stated.

The name of Zhu De, the great Chinese national hero, the communist and internationalist, is closely linked with the Chinese people's long and sacrificial struggle for a better life, for a new China, Erhard Krack stressed. At the end of 1986, the Chinese people, together with the progressive forces of the whole world, commemorated the 100th anniversary of his birthday.

Mayor Krack then outlined the life and struggle of Zhu De who had grown up as the son of peasants in Sichuan Province. The destitution and misery of the oppressed in the old, semifeudal China determined the further course of his life. He participated actively in the fights of the bourgeois-democratic revolution between 1911 and 1913. In 1922 Zhu De came to Germany to study and also visited Berlin. There he met with Chou Enlai, who later became president of the PRC, and joined the CPC. At that time close and friendly relations were already developing between the DKP and CPC. In 1925 Zhu De had to leave imperialist Germany.

Then followed a stay in the Soviet Union, where Zhu De familiarized himself with the Red Army's fighting experiences. Back in China, he joined the revolutionary struggle. He played a leading role in the Nanchang riot and was one of the founding members of the Chinese Red Workers-Peasant Army. [paragraph continues]

In 1949 he became its chief commander and took part in the legendary Long March. Following the founding of the PRC on 1 October 1949, Marshal Zhu De held high positions within the party and the young people's power. Erhard Krack further pointed out that after trips to various socialist countries in the fifties, in 1956 he returned to Berlin. He visited the first socialist worker-peasant state on German soil and was among the many foreign guests who congratulated the first president of the GDR, the unforgettable Comrade Wilhelm Pieck, on his 80th birthday.

The friendship and cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples are based on common goals, mutual respect, and long revolutionary traditions, stressed Erhard Krack. The solidaristic relations of the joint struggle of revolutionaries, such as Ernst Thaelmann and Wilhelm Pieck, Chou Enlai and Zhu De are continued today and further expanded in an all-round manner. Zhao Ziyang's visit to the GDR is a significant manifestation of this. Erhard Krack expressed the pleasure of the citizens of Berlin over the fact that the party leader and statesman is staying in the GDR metropolis in its 750th year of existence, familiarizing himself with manifestations of the city's history and the achievements of its citizens. It fills all with satisfaction that the town-twinning agreement between Berlin and Beijing was reached with the delegation from the Chinese capital during the International Mayors' Meeting. In conclusion, Berlin's mayor wished the pupils and the teacher collective good results and called on them to be worthy of the name "Marshall Zhu De."

HONECKER THANKS ROCK MUSICIAN FOR LEATHER JACKET

LD241830 Hamburg DPA in German 1405 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Berlin, 24 Jun (DPA) -- GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker has thanked rock musician Udo Lindenberg with a two-page reply and a shawm. Two weeks ago Lindenberg sent Honecker an open letter and a leather jacket. The musician showed DPA the letter, which he regards as authentic, on Wednesday. He said the letter and parcel were given to him in his hotel in West Berlin by two messengers, who were FDJ members. In the letter, Honecker writes that the rock musician had "surprised him" with the jacket, for which he thanked him. "External appearances" are a matter of taste, "but as far as this jacket itself is concerned it fits." In the letter Honecker only refers in one sentence to Lindenberg's advice about reaction with greater composure to demonstrators in the violent clashes in East Berlin in front of the Brandenburg Gate after a rock concert in the western part of the city. "Reports by the Western media about the GDR are one thing, but the reality in our country is another," the SED chief writes. [passage omitted]

Honecker's letter states that he sees the leather jacket as a "symbol of rock music for a meaningful life for young people without war and the danger of war, without poor educational opportunities and unemployment, without anticommunism, and neofascism, and xenophobia." Lindenberg too, opposes "forests of missiles and SDI" and supports a "nuclear-free year 2000." GDR rock musicians "here and throughout the world" share Lindenberg's political and artistic views. Honecker describes the GDR as a "country that is very fond of its young people and thus also of rock music." The country's groups play "in front of millions of fans, week in, week out." Honecker will give the leather jacket presented to him to the FDJ Central Council. "Our friends will no doubt find a way to get it to a rock fan, perhaps even at a solidarity auction for anti-imperialist solidarity. I'm sure this will meet with your agreement." Honecker is sending the shawm because Lindenberg "happened to refer to my musical past." Honecker had played a shawm in his youth. Honecker told the rock musician he hoped he would have fun practicing.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES LEADERSHIP CHANGES

Kadar Delivers Report

LD241543 Budapest MTI in English 1534 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 24 (MTI) -- The Presidium of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front held a session on Wednesday with Gyula Kallai in the chair. At the session Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, reported on the June 23 session of the party's Central Committee. The Presidium of the National Council of the People's Front noted the report and, together with the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, made personnel proposals to the Presidential Council and parliament for the filling of some leading posts.

Lazar Replaces Nemeth

LD251136 Budapest MTI in English 1114 GMT 25 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 25 (MTI) -- At the June 23 session of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, as reported, decision was taken on organizational and personnel issues, and personnel proposals were adopted for the filling of some leading state posts.

The following persons have been elected members of the Central Committee:

Tamas Beck, president of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, director general of the Budaflax Flax Spinning and Textile Company, Laszlo Gyuricza, first secretary of the Veszprem County party committee of the HSWP, Pal Ivanyi, president of the Budapest Municipal Council, Peter Medgyessy, minister of finance, Miklos Nemeth, and Istvan Petrovszki, heads of department at the HSWP CC, and Ilona Tatai, director general of the Taurus Rubber Works.

The Central Committee relieved Karoly Nemeth from his function as deputy general secretary of the HSWP.

It elected Gyorgy Lazar deputy general secrtary of the HSWP.

On his own request, with due appreciation of his merits, in view of his retirement, the HSWP CC relieved Pal Losonczi of his Political Committee membership.

On his own request, with due appreciation of his merits, it relieved Istvan Sarlos from his Political Committee membership.

It elected Janos Berecz and Judit Csehak members of the Political Committee.

It relieved Ferencz Havasi from his function as secretary of the HSWP CC, because of other important commission.

It relieved Istvan Horvath from his function as secretary of the Central Committee.

The HSWP CC elected Gyorgy Fejti, Janos Lukacs, and Miklos Nemeth secretaries of the Central Committee.

The Hungarian National Assembly began work with a closed session Thursday, where the speaker of the parliament forwarded the joint personnel proposals of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Presidium of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front. Members of parliament approved, and:

On his own request, with due appreciation of his merits, in view of his retirement the parliament relieved Pal Losonczi from his function as president of the Presidential Council, leaving his function as member of the Presidential Council.

It elected Karoly Nemeth, member of the Presidential Council, as president.

Subsequently the president of the National Assembly set forth the letter of the Presidential Council, containing the proposals for personnel changes on the basis of recommendation by the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and the Presidium of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front. Approving, the National Assembly relieved Gyorgy Lazar of his function as chairman of the Council of Ministers, with due appreciation of his merits, on his election to deputy general secretary of the HSWP,

Elected Karoly Grosz chairman of the Council of Ministers,

Relieved Lajos Czinege of his function as deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, with due appreciation of his merits, on his own request because of retirement.

Elected Istvan Horvath deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Thursday in the Parliament Building, Karoly Grosz and Istvan Horvath took the oath of office before Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council. Present at the oath-taking ceremony were Janos Kadar, general secretary of the HSWP, Gyula Kallai, president of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, and Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council.

Budapest Radio Report

LD251102 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 25 Jun 87

[Text] The personnel changes that have occurred in the party and state leading bodies have been made public. At its Tuesday [23 June] session, the MSZMP Central Committee decided on organizational and personnel issues, and accepted recommendations for filling state posts.

The Central Committee elected as its members: Tamas Beck, chairman of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce and managing-director of the (Budaflex) Flax and Weaving Enterprises; Laszlo Gyuricza, first secretary of the Veszprem County MSZMP Committee; Budapest Council Chairman Paul Ivanyi; Finance Minister Peter Medgyessy; Miklos Nemeth, head of a Central Committee department; Istvan Petrovszki, head of a Central Committee department; and Ilona Tatai, managing-director of the Taurus Rubber Industry Enterprise.

It relieved Karoly Nemeth of his post as deputy general secretary of the MSZMP. It elected Gyorgy Lazar as deputy general secretary of the MSZMP.

It relieved Pal Losonczi of his Politburo membership at his own request because of his retirement and with recognition of his merits. It relieved Istvan Sarlos of his Politburo membership at his own request, with recognition of his merits.

It elected Janos Berecz and Judit Csehak as Politburo members.

It relieved Ferenc Havasi of his post as Central Committee secretary because of another important assignment.

It relieved Istvan Horvath of his post as Central Committee secretary.

It elected Gyorgy Fejti, Janos Lukacs, and Miklos Nemeth as Central Committee secretaries.

The summer session of the National Assembly is in session. Attila Balint reports:

The National Assembly began its work with a closed session this morning. National Assembly President Istvan Sarlos submitted the joint recommendations regarding personnel of the MSZMP Central Committee and of the Patriotic People's Front Presidium. Approving these, the National Assembly relieved Pal Losonczi from the post of president of the Presidential Council, while keeping him as a member of the Presidential Council and with recognition of his merits, at his own request, on the occasion of his retirement.

Presidential Council Member Karoly Nemeth was elected president of the Presidential Council.

Following this, the president of the National Assembly made public the letter of the Presidential Council which, on the basis of recommendations by the MSZMP Central Committee and Presidium of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, made proposals on personnel matters. Accepting this, the National Council relieved Gyorgy Lazar from the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers, with recognition of his merits, because of his election to the post of deputy general secretary of the MSZMP.

The National Assembly elected Karoly Grosz chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Deputy Premier Lajos Czinege was relieved of this post, with recognition of his merits, at his own request, because of his retirement.

The National Assembly elected Istvan Horvath as deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

This morning, in the Nandorfehervar Hall of the Parliament Building, Karoly Grosz and Istvan Horvath were sworn in before Presidential Council President Karoly Nemeth. MSZMP General Secretary Janos Kadar, Gyula Kallai, chairman of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, and Presidential Council Secretary Imre Katona were present.

The deputies also decided on expanding the number of people on the National Assembly's standing committees. This session, by the way, will discuss three points on its agenda: the implementation of last year's budget, the penal code, and the modification of the law on criminal proceedings. The report by the chairman of the National Environmental and Nature Protection Office will also be heard.

Finance Minister Peter Medgyessy submitted a report on the draft law on the implementation of last year's budget to the National Assembly. When evaluating the economic situation, he took it as his point of departure that the processes in the foreign trade and financial balances, which were improving under the impact of the 1983-84 tightening measures, led to optimism, which subsequently proved unjustified. From 1985, our balance situation again deteriorated; our debts grew. This and other unfavorable processes were not halted in 1986. This year, in the first half of 1987, the government must face similar problems.

To describe the current situation, allow me to quote from the minister's report:

[Begin Medgyessy recording] The degree of growth in the population's consumption is too small for the general mood to be satisfied, and too great for the balance to not deteriorate. In this situation, we are using up the still very uncertain yields of tomorrow's production. It is difficult to accept and live with the unavoidable situation that from year to year more and more must be accomplished for even the same consumption requirements, and real incomes too.

The enterprise managers rightly complain that the resources at their disposal are too meager for technical-technological renewal. The perversity of the situation is indicated by the fact that what is accomplished in this area has exceeded the level of our production. Nevertheless, the general feeling at enterprises is the reverse of this, because the support provided for those enterprises that are managing poorly is just enough for survival, but the money necessary for this support is produced, in part, by the good workers. Thus, they rightly feel that they are deprived of it.

The burden of our international investments, which we decided to undertake with a view to our future requirements, also further aggravated the tension between realized and consumed revenues. At the same time, in the final analysis, neither the inhabitants nor the enterprises feel the problems in their entirety, because these are manifested in the budget deficit.

Esteemed National Assembly, the 1986 state budget deficit was 46.9 billion forints, somewhat more than double the amount approved by the National Assembly. The planning and budget, the industry, and other committees rightly demanded an explanation for the size of the difference and the largeness of the deficit.

Briefly, the causes can be sought in the following: expected production output did not come about and internal distribution was not adapted to this low performance. This is reflected in the fact that budget revenues from enterprises and cooperatives falls short of what was planned by 9 billion forints, and subsidies, including the extra subsidy for separate funds, exceed what was earmarked by 16 billion forints. [end recording]

These, briefly summarized, were the reasons for last year's budget deficit, about which the minister of finance spoke in detail. In order to avoid this being repeated this year, the minister also asked for the National Assembly to authorize some tightening measures, thus expressing the government's intention to inform the National Assembly in greater detail than before about the necessary economic measures and the processes affecting the budget.

The minister asked deputies to agree to a reduction of the 43.9 billion [forints] budget deficit approved in this year's plan to 30 billion, and to facilitate this, to a 2 percent -- or about 1.5 billion forint -- reduction in the support given to the councils. Then he outlined the government measures which aim to strengthen the economy.

He referred to tax reform preparations and emphasized that the tax system must definitely be coordinated with social issues.

After the minister's report, Dezseo Kiss added a supplement to the proposal on behalf of the parliament's committees. Then the debate got underway, in which the deputies are now listening to the opinion of Imre Oross, deputy from County Gyoer-Sopron.

Medgyessy Delivers Budget Report to Parliament

LD251412 Budapest MTI in English 1335 GMT 25 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 25 (MTI) -- At the Thursday session of the parliament, Peter Medgyessy, minister of finance, delivered a report on the implementation of the 1986 state budget. He stated that in 1986 the Hungarian economy did not develop as planned in many fields. Unfavourable trends started earlier were not successfully halted. Total production output fell short of the plan, and efficiency did not improve. Income accretion was slower than planned, and the balance of the national economy deteriorated.

The total income of that state budget in 1986 was 572,500 million forints, and total expenditure amounted to 619,400 million forints. Incomes were 0.5 per cent less than targeted, expenditures were 3.5 per cent higher than planned. Instead of an estimated deficit of 23,000 million forint the year was closed with a deficit of 46,900 million forints.

The reasons for this growth in deficit: production increased only moderately, thus company payments to the budget fell short of plans by 9,000 million forints, subsidies surpassed that envisaged by 16,000 million forints.

In 1986 several modifications were made to the economic system of regulators. Through subsidies and exemptions decreased, some new allowances had to be granted to some branches in particularly grave situation, such as coal mining, crude oil processing and metallurgy.

Total payment of companies and cooperatives to the budget fell short of plan by 2 per cent, amounting to 537,300 million forints. Revenue from citizens' taxation exceeded plans by 3,000 million forints, totalling 26,700 million forints.

Funds allocated to investment projects were used to continue projects launched earlier, and investment schemes in the processing industry to increase export commodity supply. 15,300 million forints were allocated to large investment projects such as building Ferihegy Airport II, extending the Budapest underground, and the Paks nuclear plant. 29,700 million forints were at the disposal of local councils to finance the construction of secondary schools, flats, and public health facilities. The number of flats built last year totalled 69,500 exceeding the plan by 6000.

In 1986 expenditure on social insurance amounted to 142,100 million forints exceeding that of the previous year by 10,600 million forints. In 1986 a total 99,300 million forints was available for paying pensions to 2,317,000 pensioners. The number of pensioners and the average pension was raised. 28,000 million forints were allocated to support families with dependent children, 6.3 per cent more than in 1985, and in the same period 42,900 million forints were spent on running public health and social facilities. Last year expenditure on social care totalled 8,400 million forints, on educational, cultural, and sports facilities 66,500 forints, on scientific research institutes 7,900 forints.

According to the ministerial account economic trends in 1987 reveal that unfavourable processes continue to exert their impact. Since neither production nor hard currency exports have increased in an expedient way, the government has worked out a programme to improve efficiency and boost convertible exports. The measures are expected to step up the flow of labour force and capital. To keep domestic consumption under control, domestic consumer prices have been increased, the forint has been devalued, producers' prices have been changed, and state subsidies have been cut. Interest paid on the accounts and loans of the citizens has been raised.

Minister of Finance Peter Medgyessy said in his report that last year the government examined the circumstances of four areas that were in extremely difficult circumstances — coal mining, metallurgy of ferrous metals, building construction industry and meat industry — and decided on settling the circumstances of management. The aim was not to provide assistance to conserving an unchanging economy, but to give a boost to economic recovery until the units establish the conditions of profitable management. The benefits did not release the companies from hard economic and political conflicts. In the course of transforming the production pattern of the Ozd metallurgical works, the workplace switches of several thousand employees had to be solved quickly, in an organized and humane way.

Speaking of the loss-making units he said: Unfortunately, many of them continue to count in 1987 on the state settling the full liabilities in the framework of the reorganization procedure. This, however, is not possible. We do not desire the former practice -- as is shown by the example of the Veszprem State Building Industry Company -- but we are not able to maintain it either. I can firmly state that the government is endeavouring to moderate the state burdens of reorganization, and to reduce the lastingly loss-making activity that is not efficient from the national economic aspect.

Social security expenditure in 1986 increased in a slightly more modest degree than in the previous years, by 8 per cent, although several social-welfare measures were taken last year. Parents can request child-care benefit until the child is one and a half years old, and pensions of the over-70 population increased in accordance with the average consumer price changes. Although we make efforts to try and assist families with three or more children, and single pensioners, we cannot consider progress to be satisfactory and the soonest possible re-examination of the benefit system is indispensable.

Central measures wish to maintain interest in the savings of the population. Therefore the interest rates of the deposits of the population were raised by an average one percentage point in May, and new deposit forms were introduced. We are encouraging the purchasing of bonds, and are seeking other forms of the population's financial participation related to company management. Alongside measures that directly affect the company sector and the population, we cannot give up narrowing the financial estimates of the budgetary institutions. The Council of Ministers has withdrawn the three per cent subsidy reserve of the central budgetary organs, and took similar steps with the one per cent subsidy reserve of the councils. Further modernations have become necessasry both in the sphere of central and council budgetary institutions. The bill envisages the 2 per cent reduction of council subsidies, to a value of 1,500 million forints. The Council of Ministers has launched the comprehensive revision of the organization, management, and financing of the budgetary system of institutions.

We are not yet over the first painful stage of adapting to the changed economic conditions. Further difficult unpopular measures are also necessary for a genuine economic boom to begin in Hungary. We have chances for evolvement said the minister of finance in his report.

'FEATURE' PROGRAM CRITICIZES FRG RADIO BROADCASTS

LD242237 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1505 GMT 24 Jun 87

["Feature" by Bogdan Chocianowicz]

[Text] The Cologne radio station Deutschlandfunk, whose Polish language broadcasts may be heard in our country, recently informed us with open satisfaction about the newest programming initiative by West German broadcasting. We discovered that the largest of the FRG's radio stations, Westdeutscher Rundfunk, has also been broadcasting a radio program in Polish for some time from its regional center in Dortmund. Why has Radio Dortmund International -- that is the official name of this Polish language radio station -- undertaken this initiative in particular? Of course, Deutschlandfunk's explanation is that it is because in Dortmund and the surrounding area there live several thousand Poles and others not well versed in the German language who call themselves Germans displaced from Poland. In the only language they understand they are given, for 15 minutes daily -- and here is a literal quote from Radio Dortmund International program -- important news from our city.

As part of an advertisement, we heard a sample of this important news for Poles living in Dortmund. Here is the first news item that started the news service one day, and I quote: The distribution of EEC surplus butter among those entitled to it is continuing. Special distribution centers have been opened for this purpose. Tomorrow as well, that is on Thursday, it will be possible to obtain butter in the unemployment center at Leopoldstrasse No 16 between 0900 and 1200 and between 1400 and 1600. End of quote.

I think you will agree that this comforting -- whatever else may be the case -- news does not give the best impression about the material status of many countrymen in the Dortmund area. It is true that they eat butter that is probably not the freshest and that is offered them at the unemployment center, but life on the streets of Dortmund does not go for them like a knife through butter. Several times recently this has been confirmed by Radio Free Europe and is beyond suspicion of being exagerrated sentimentalism.

In one of its June programs, in Polish of course, it again takes up the problem of legal and illegal Polish emigrants, not just in the FRG but throughout Western Europe. The program is based on letters written by precisely these emigrants from the last wave, convinced, as one of them bitterly writes, that we are heroes seen and admired by the world. Led into error by propaganda and the informational indolence of Western officials, they say: We felt that we were awaited here with open arms, that we will receive everything at least at the average level of the well-off Swede or Frenchman. But no, not even accurate information. From this bitterness, disputes and quarrels arise. End of quote.

The naive hope for flowers, cheers, and the grant -- free of course -- of a full assortment of material goods that the average well-off Swede or Frenchman possesses, bursts like a soap bubble. The collision with West European reality is hard and brutal. Moreover, unfortunately when in search of a savior from their fall, recent emigres have made contact with already established emigres. The adventures of one Jan in Paris are very educational in this respect. The help given to that Jan by the formal working aid committee there was the curt information that he has no hope for work or a place to live.

Having been dealt with, Jan went to a second potential sponsor with an office in Paris, under the label of Coordinating Congress of Solidarity. He describes the impression brought out from this visit as follows, and I quote: The Solidarity emigres here get 100 francs in aid. Fine, money is always useful, but I thought that someone here will want to talk with me, to ask how things are in the country, to take interest in my fate, to ask about friends in need to help. I encountered total indifference. No one here is concerned about anything. The committee members avoid looking a person in the eye, they answer the telephone and talk among themselves. There is nothing left but to leave. End of quote.

Even more charming are emigre Poles in the Kingdom of Sweden. A fresh emigre states in his letter that a few years ago there arose as many as two emigre organizations officially involved with self-help. Unfortunately, these organizations compete with each other. Each has its rules, chairman, and above all treasurer, but their activity only amounts to tearing each other down. Embittered countrymen who remained off the lists of the antagonized organizations spoke out against this and recently called a meeting that was supposed to be programmatic and unifying.

Unfortunately, it was not. One participant, a young man named Przemyslaw, writes: With sadness it is necessary to state that many have exhausted themselves in the struggle for a second pair of shoes for their child. On the other hand, please listen carefully, as this is an absolute relevations: The only concrete proposal made during this meeting was the idea of buying Bornholm from the Danes, installing a radio station there, and broadcasting programs in Polish. It brought general applause. We also congratulate this idea. It is utterly superb. It is so fine that it is appropriate to immediately suggest it for the Guinness Book of World Records -- if it is true that they note world records in infantilism and political hardness.

EPISCOPATE HOLDS PLENARY CONFERENCE 19-20 JUN

AU241543 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 22 Jun 87 pp 1, 6

[Text] The 221st plenary conference of the Polish episcopate was in session under Jozef Cardinal Glemp in Wloclawek on 19-20 June.

The conference was convened to honor Bishop Michal Kozal, a martyr who dedicated his life to God for the sake of the church and the fatherland, who was murdered in the Dachau concentration camp on 26 January 1943, and who was declared blessed by John Paul II.

1. In the name of the entire believing nation the Polish bishops expressed profound gratitude to the holy father for his personal effort to chair the Eucharistic Congress during his pilgrimage to the fatherland, for his Gospel teachings, and for embracing all Poles in Poland and abroad with that uniting love stemming from the Eucharist.

The bishops expressed their profound gratitude to the holy father for placing on the altar the new Polish blessed -- Bishop Michal and the girl Karoline, a daughter of the Polish village and a symbol of the dignity of the Polish girl.

The holy father's sermons embraced all the crucial elements of the Eucharist, the sacrament of God's love for man and vice versa, and the sacrament that creates a community. (The 8 June sermon in the All Saints Church)

In this connection the holy father referred to our national heritage, to the experience of the past few years, and to the country's current situation. In this way the holy father outlined the main lines of the church's pastoral work in Poland in the immediate future and listed tasks facing each believer in his personal, family, occupational, and public life.

The church's leading shepherd addressed his teachings to families, children, young people, the sick, farmers, workers, all the working people, creative people, scientists, bishops, priests, theological students, nuns, and monks.

Fulfilling papal instructions calls for efforts to stimulate and promote pastoral work in communities and to create the necessary social and occupational structures "so that everyone has enough room to fulfill his tasks and duties." (The 12 June speech to young people) Everyone should be able to do so in his private and public life by participating in "the work to determine society's affairs, including political affairs, and excluding every kind of discrimination." (The 14 June speech to the Episcopate.)

The bishops expressed the conviction that papal teachings will trigger new collective efforts to cope with the country's problems, including social and peace problems. The Eucharist is the most reliable foundation of this unity and peace, and the young generation has a special role to play in this regard. On 12 June the holy father said this to young people in Westerplatte: "You need the strength of spirit to live heroic lives every day in objectively difficult reality as well, to obey your conscience in your jobs, not to succumb to fashionable conformism, and not to be silent when others suffer wrongs but to have enough courage to protest and come out in their defense. Today a young man's heroism consists of courage, initiative, faith, and hope." Further: "The nation's future depends on you, on your character, world outlooks, and resolve to transform reality. Each generation of Poles has had to face the issue of developing itself and none has fled from responding to challenges of its times. The situation is never hopeless for a Christian."

2. The bishops join the holy father in his message of thanks to the Polish authorities addressed to State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski and express their sincere thanks to the PPR highest authorities and the local state authorities for their contribution to the preparations and course of the holy father's third pilgrimage to Poland.

The program of the Eucharistic Congress was implemented and all its p nts approved by the holy father. There was also a meeting with representatives o the religious communities associated in the Polish Ecumenical Council and with representatives of the Mosaic Union. The implementation of the program made it possible for millions and millions of the faithful to personally participate in the Eucharistic Congress and to experience meeting Eucharistic Christ through the services of His vicar. Enormous masses of our countrymen were able to participate in this experience via the mass media.

The implementation of the Eucharistic Congress program would not have been possible without such great help on the part of state authorities.

The bishops also thank all the church organizations and agencies and, above all, the entire community of the faithful who not only made great contributions to prepare sites for congress ceremonies and to decorate their houses and apartments but also demonstrated exemplary praying devotion and solemn maturity, giving a spontaneous expression of their love for the holy father.

Workers of the health service, communications, trade, and other sectors of the economy who helped the masses of pilgrims deserve a special praise.

Cases in which pilgrims were harassed and hindered did take place, but they should not obscure the image as a whole. They should enrich our experience.

The bishops share the holy father's hope that his "visit in the fatherland will help to promote a favorable development of relations between the Catholic Church and the state and between the Holy See and Poland." (The holy father's message from his plane to W. Jaruzelski on 14 June)

3. The bishops examined conditions for resuming diplomatic relations between Poland and the Holy See, taking into consideration the holy father's statement addressed to the Conference of Polish Bishops in Warsaw on 14 June 1987. Diplomatic relations between Poland and the Holy See have had very long traditions. Papal envoys used to come to Poland from almost the very beginning of its history to attend missionary synods. One of the oldest apostolic missions also existed in Poland. When Poland regained its independence this mission was reinstated in 1919 as the first-class apostolic nunciature, the work of which was interrupted by the outbreak of World War II, and was never resumed when the war ended. This state of affairs has survived to this day. The issue requires profound studies and multilateral talks, which are continuing.

The apostolic nuncio's main task is to tighten and strengthen links between the Holy See and the church in a given country and, in line with international law, to fulfill his mission in the foreign country, especially to maintain and stimulate the relations between the Holy See and the foreign government and to hold talks on issues affecting church-state relations. The apostolic nuncio's presence in Poland will demonstrate even more strongly the Holy See's links with the Polish nation.

4. The bishops discussed extensively the program for general pastoral work and drew attention to the need for parents' special care to ensure that children and young people are brought up in a religious atmosphere. In conection with school vacations the church appeals to parents and educators to ensure that children and youngsters attending rest camps are able to go to holy masses and freely engage in religious practices. This also applies to trips abroad. The duty of this parental and educational care stems from parental and educational rights and commitments. It will also be a demonstration of the fruitful experience of the Eucharistic Congress.

5. The bishops discussed the issue of pastoral work in the Year of Saint Mary proclaimed by the holy father on 7 June. The year will prepare all Christians for a fruitful experience of the 2000th anniversarsy of the birth of Christ, the Savior of the world. The bishops decided to resume the ceremony of inspiring Catholic families by the homage to the Mary at Jasna Gora.

6. The bishops heard a report on the work done by the individual commissions of the Episcopate.

At the end of their conference the bishops conferred a pastoral blessing on the fatherland and went out to offer their pastoral services to the people in the Wloclawek Parish.

On 21 June the participants in the Wloclawek conference will attend a solemn mass of thanksgiving for the beatification of Bishop Michal Kozal, a servant of God.

POPE ADDRESSES WARSAW CREATIVE COMMUNITIES 13 JUN

AU241043 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 22 Jun 87 pp 3, 4

[The pope's speech to creative communities at Warsaw's Church of the Holy Cross on 13 June]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Your perseverance as people of culture and a creative community in communion with the church is of special significance. I think of all of you present in this church and of all those who are in communion with the church in Poland and outside Poland. You and they are a great community of people who, "continuing" with their variegated creative work, help our nation to "continue" and survive. This is because the nation continues to exist in its spiritual identity with the help of its own culture. This truth has often acquired particular eloquence in our history. It is enough to recall the partitions, the 19th century, the moral struggle for survival, and, against this background, the unprecedented development of Polish culture by our great poets, by Chopin, whose heart is buried in this temple, by our sculptors, and by our painters. [passage omitted]

In my speech to UNESCO in Paris in June 1980 I said: "A nation is a great community of people linked by many links, primarily by culture. A nation lives through culture for culture. I hail from a nation that has withstood the most trying trials of history and has often been condemned to annihilation by its neighbors. But my nation has survived and has remained itself.

"It has retained its identity and sovereignty as a nation during the times of partitions and occupations. It has done this with the help of its own culture, which was more powerful than the might of the occupying powers, and not with the help of any physical means. That is why whatever I say here about a nation's rights based on culture does not smack of any 'nationalism,' but is an enduring element of human experience and humanist prospects of man's development. There exists society's basic sovereignty expressed in culture. At the same time, this sovereignty makes man most sovereign."

That is why I am pleased that I have been able during this pilgrimage to meet with the community of the people of culture, art, and pluralistic creative work. [passage omitted]

We hear that in the past few years creative people in Poland have rediscovered their links with the church on an unprecedented scale.

My joy over this is enormous and I thank the Holy Spirit and the Mother of True Love for this. This rediscovery can be seen in various features. One such feature is the "Weeks of Christian Culture," the idea of which continues to spread all over Poland, confirming that which attests to our identity and the nation's spiritual history.

I am pleased that intellectuals, artists, and people of culture can find within the church that area of freedom they often cannot find elsewhere and that because of this freedom they can discover the church's spiritual nature and reality, which previously they could see only as if from without. I also trust that the Polish church will fully respond to the trust of these people, who often come from afar, and will develop a language that will strike their hearts and minds. [passage omitted]

Much is being said and written about "Polish work," but what is being said and written about it often disturbs one profoundly. It seems that here work is being threatened not only as an economic value but also as a human, humanist, and moral value. We are being threatened by the dictum that "one cannot be resurrected by work."

Creative people and modest servants of beauty in the life of the nation! I think that the fact that you have rediscovered your alliance with the church at precisely this stage of our history also constitutes a signal that that threat does exist. We must understand this signal correctly.

Work faces a threat when man's freedom cannot be fulfilled in the right way -- in the way of love. In this regard economics must listen to culture and ethics! It must listen also for its own sake -- for the sake of economics because everything is based on the very same sovereignty of man and society. [passage omitted]

COMPARISON OF POPE'S 14 JUN FAREWELL SPEECH

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 15 June on page 2 carries a PAP report on the 14 June farewell speech by Pope John Paul II at Warsaw airport. The TRYBUNA LUDU report, entitled "Speeches at the Airport -- John Paul II," has been compared to the Warsaw PAP English version published in the 15 June East Europe DAILY REPORT, page P 11, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph two, third line to end reads in TRYBUNA LUDU: ...season of the year. [new paragraph]

I have seen that despite difficulties this country continues to grow and develop. I have seen that in it man and his faith, culture, sense of responsibility, and maturity continue to grow. We still need dialogue, patient perseverance, farsightedness, and courage in addressing and solving new problems. Problems are and will always be there. Difficult issues require cooperation by all -- by the authorities and the community.

I have also been pleased to note that many churches and other church facilities have been built in Poland in the past few years. We have also seen many new building sites. It is hard not to mention this at the moment of farewell.

I thank again...(supplying additional passages)

Paragraph eight reads in TRYBUNA LUDU: I direct these thanks to all my brothers in the bishopric, to Polish cardinals, archbishops, and bishops, to all diocese clergy, to monasteries and convents, to those large numbers of lay helpers in the cause of the congress, to representatives of the lay apostleship, and to all the faithful who lined the routes of my drives and participated in the Eucharistic Congress services. Liturgical knowledgeableness, mature participation, concentration, the spirit of prayers, songs, and a magnificent background have edified everyone. God reward you! (rewording and supplying additional lines)

CORRECTIONS TO PRESS COVERAGE OF PAPAL VISIT

The following corrections pertain to the item headlined "Report Reviews Press Coverage of Pope's Visit," published in the 23 June East Europe DAILY REPORT:

page P 2, paragraph one, line one:

...Polish dailies from 8 through 19 June carried...(correcting second date)

Page P 3, paragraph three, from line nine to last paragraph:

...of creative communities.

On 16 June SLOWO POWSZECHNE carried texts of the 11 June Szczecin papal homily to students of theological seminaries, of the 11 June Gdynia speech to maritime employees and citizens, and of the 12 June papal speech to the sick in the Mariacka Basilica in Gdansk. The 19-21 June issue of SLOWO POWSZECHNE carried an editorial on the results of the papal pilgrimage and texts of the 10 June papal speech to a gathering at Krakow's Wawel Cathedral.

Every day during the visit SLOWO POWSZECHNE carried a commentary of the religious significance of the previous day's papal activities.

Except for SLOWO POWSZECHNE...(supplying omitted passage)

OFFICIALS MEET COLOMBIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

Jaruzelski Evaluates Relations

LD241907 Warsaw PAP in English 1230 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 24: President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski today received Foreign Minister of Colombia, Julio Londono Paredes, who is in Poland on an official visit. Poland, basing on peaceful assumptions of its foreign policy, supports efforts of the group of Latin American states, to which Colombia belongs, aimed at peaceful solutions in Central America. Problems and conflicts in that part of the world should be the subject of political solutions, excluding outside pressure and interference.

Evaluating bilateral relations as traditionally good, Jaruzelski stressed Poland's interest in their further development through increasing the level of the political dialogue. Considerable possibilities exist in the development of economic, cultural, scientific and technological cooperation. The talk was attended by Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski.

Messner Discusses Cooperation

LD241911 Warsaw PAP in English 1719 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 24 -- Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner received here today Colombian Minister of Foreign Affairs Julio Londono Paredes. The two discussed problems of bilateral relations, focusing on economic cooperation. It was stated that the currently existing possibilities are not fully taken advantage of, especially in the traditional fields of exchange as well as in cooperation in mining, power industry and shipbuilding.

Messner briefed the guest on the economic situation in Poland, including the key assumptions of the 2nd stage of the economic reform. The two also pointed to common problems linked with debts and exchanged experiences ensuing from solving this problem.

RZECZPOSPOLITA CARRIES 2 JUN URBAN CONFERENCE

AU130401 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 8 Jun 87 pp 5, 6

["Transcript" of the 2 June press conference held by Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban for foreign and Polish journalists in Warsaw]

[Text] Another weekly press conference was held in the Interpress Press Center in Warsaw on 2 June. The conference was attended by Henryk Jaroszek, vice minister of foreign affairs and general secretary of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. Government Press Spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban answered journalists' questions. Here is the transcript of the conference.

Henryk Jaroszek: I would like to say a few words about the Political Consultative Comittee session and its results.

The session of the Warsaw Pact's highest body was an important event in the activities of the allied countries and an important international event. Its results confirm the Warsaw Pact countries' peace militancy. The session's documents highlight the key issues of the present times: preventing war, strengthening security, implementing specific disarmament measures, and promoting comprehensive and equal international cooperation. The policy of detente in East-West relations, of disarmament, and of promoting confidence has been consolidated and clarified in detail.

As we know, the session issued a communique and document entitled "On the Warsaw Pact Countries' Military Doctrine." Since these papers have been published I will not discuss them in detail. The session also adopted a document entitled "On Overcoming Inadequate Development and Establishing New International Economic Order." This document will be published next week.

The basic assumption of the communique and the document on the military doctrine is that war must be forever eliminated from man's life. That is why these papers devoted most attention to initiatives seeking to halt the arms race and to go over to specific disarmament measures. This applies especially to liquidating Soviet and U.S. medium-range and operational-tactical missiles in Europe and to reducing strategic weapons, armed forces, conventional armaments, and tactical nuclear weapons. The session strongly stressed it is necessary to completely ban nuclear tests, prevent the appearance of weapons in space, and ban chemical weapons. The session also emphasized the importance of strengthening security and confidence with the help of the CSCE process, establishing a universal system of peace and international security, and achieving a just political settlement of existing tensions and conflicts in various parts of the world.

The session paid much attention to the task of reducing military confrontation and strengthening security in individual regions of Europe. In this connection I would like to stress with particular force that the Political Consultative Committee gave full support to the Polish plan to reduce armaments and to increase confidence in central Europe. This plan is now generally known as the Jaruzelski plan. Let me quote the relevant formulation known as Item 5 of the session's communique: "The countries represented at the session fully support the PPR's plan for reducing armaments and increasing confidence in central Europe. The realization of this plan would be an important factor in consolidating peace and stability in Europe."

The contents of the Jaruzelski plan can be seen in other passages of the session's documents. They can be seen, for example, in the idea of withdrawing the most dangerous offensive weapons from the zone of direct contact between the two military alliances and of thinning out armed forces and armaments in this zone to a minimum level to be agreed by the two alliances. I want to stress that chairmen of the delegations of all the fraternal countries attending the session also voiced their support for the Jaruzelski plan.

The session's document on the Warsaw Pact countries' military doctrine, which was drawn up with Poland's active participation, reflects the basic constitutional, political, and defense principles of these countries. This is a novel document, one that lists basic principles of the homogeneous military doctrine of the Warsaw Pact countries and principles that underlie their national war doctrines. The document clearly states that the Warsaw Pact countries' military doctrine is strictly defensive and is based on the assumption that, under the present conditions, the use of military means to settle any disputed issue is inadmissible. This doctrine is governed by the commitment to prevent both nuclear and conventional wars.

The document proposes that NATO countries arrange for consultations as early as this year in Warsaw or Brussels or successively in each of these cities "to compare the military doctrines of the two alliances, to analyze their natures, and to ponder together on the lines of the further evolution of these doctrines with a view to eliminating mutual suspicions and mistrust accumulated in the course of many years, achieving a better understanding of mutual plans, and ensuring that concepts of war and doctrines of military blocs and their members are based on defense principles."

The Warsaw Pact countries noted in this connection that such consultations could include the disproportions and asymmetries of individual weapons and armed forces -- disproportions and asymmetries determined by history, geography, and other factors -- and that ways could be devised to eliminate these disproportions and asymmetries by reducing the military resources of the side that holds an advantage. This means that these consultations could make an impact on the structure of the armed forces and armaments of the two alliances.

The Warsaw Pact countries' joint proposals on military doctrines are fully consistent with the Jaruzelski plan, whose Item 3 provides for the evolution of the nature of military doctrines in such a way as to be mutually recognized as strictly defense doctrines.

The Political Consultative Committee session devoted much attention to supporting the CSCE process and developing comprehensive and equal cooperation. It proposed that foreign ministers of the CSCE countries should meet to decide to begin comprehensive disarmament negotiations in Europe involving reductions in conventional forces, tactical nuclear weapons, and military expenditure, and tackling a broad set of means with which confidence can be built in this regard.

The session presented a flexible formula on where to hold these negotiations. Speaking on behalf of the Warsaw Pact countries, I stress that we support the second stage of the Stockholm conference, but we do not exclude other alternatives insofar as forms of negotiations within the all-European process are concerned. Confirming the concept for creating a general system of peace and international security, the session proposed to supplement this concept by cooperation in ecology, recognizing this subject as most crucial for all countries in the region.

The common feature of all the proposals and ideas of the documents of the session is their constructive mood of detente. They support dialogue, cooperation, preventing war, curbing the arms race, and achieving specific disarmament accords. In addition, these proposals are completely realistic because they indicate not only goals but also ways of achieving them. They seek to eliminate all hurdles that hinder progress in disarmament dialogue. For example, this is so with the readiness to devise an extensive and downright rigorous and effective system of the means of verification together with on-the-spot inspections at all stages of reductions and armaments [redukcji i zbrojen], both nuclear and conventional.

Advocating neighborliness and cooperation in "the joint European home," as the communique put it, the participants at the session expressed unanimously the view that "lasting peace and neighborly cooperation in Europe can be ensured only if the present territorial-political realities in Europe are respected. The activity of the revisionist forces, especially in the FRG, and support for revisionism wherever it occurs conflict with the interests of detente and security and with the letter and spirit of the Final Act. The Warsaw Pact countries will continue to resist most resolutely such activities."

The session's decisions have opened a new stage in efforts to improve the cooperation mechanism within the Warsaw Pact. This is attested to by the decision to set up a multilateral group responsible for the flow of mutual information among representatives of all Warsaw Pact countries. The first session of this group will be shortly held in Warsaw. It was also decided to set up a special commission for disarmament so that views and information can be exchanged on these subjects, initiatives of the allied countries can be examined, and joint proposals in this respect can be worked out.

I also wish to tell you that a meeting of the chairmen of the Warsaw Pact parliaments will be held soon in Warsaw to discuss the parliamentarians' share in activities for the sake of peace, detente, and security in Europe.

In conclusion I would like to stress that the Berlin session demonstrated the unity of views on all discussed questions, is an important element of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the allied countries, and confirmed our resolve to continue joint activities aimed at ensuring the realization of one's right to live in peace and security, which is the first human right.

The PPR, which is an important element of the Warsaw Pact Political Consulative committee, will continue to make an active contribution, one worthy of its role and place in Europe, toward the achievement of these goals. This is in our own national interest, promotes the further tightening of the socialist countries' unity, and serves the cause of Europeans and world peace.

[Conference chairman] Please ask questions of Vice Minister Henryk Jaroszek. If there are no questions, then let me offer most cordial thanks to Minister Jaroszek, who has to leave us because of the pressure of business. I ask Minister Jerzy Urban to speak.

Urban: The Polish people learned with great concern about the criminal assassination of Prime Minister Rashid Karami, an outstanding Lebanese politician. This is another scene of death and terror marking the bloody drama of the 12 years of civil war in Lebanon. Karami favored a political solution to Lebanon's complicated problems and made efforts toward reaching national reconciliation to normalize the country's situation; his death will hamper this process. [paragraph continues]

Poland has often stressed that the Lebanese people themselves should urgently solve Lebanese problems within the framework of national reconciliation, while preserving Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity. We have also pointed to the close links between the Lebanese situation and the absence of a solution to the Middle East conflict, including the Palestinian problem. The Lebanese prime minister's tragic death has once more drawn the international community's attention to the need to intensify efforts to achieve a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem and to ensure lasting peace, security, and stability in this region.

Marek Kassa, Polish Radio: Deputy Ryszard Bender attacked you at the most recent Sejm session. He said that no blame is attached to individuals who meet with a person later identified as a criminal. Any comment?

Urban: Representatives of the minister of internal affairs gave the necessary answer to this attack when they attended the joint session of the Internal Affairs and Justice Commission and of the Legislative Commission. Because of my full respect as a state official for a Sejm deputy I will make only a few observations on this case.

Deputy Bender calls the government press spokesman's activities inquisition. I am afraid that Deputy Bender, who is a professor of the Catholic University and chairman of the Catholic Intelligentsia Club, may have committed a mortal sin out of wrath against me. Inquisition was a church institution and inquisitors were churchmen. The Catholic Church has never disowned its inquisition activities nor has it condemned them. I am, therefore, afraid that Deputy Bender's confessor may be interested in the fact that the term inquisition has been used as an invective. I regard the charge that I engaged in inquisitorial activities as unjustified and insulting. However, if I took a legal action against Deputy Bender for defamation or insulting my reputation I would place the court of People's Poland in a very difficult situation. This is because that court would be hard put to regard as an insult the fact that the government spokesman has been described as an inquisitor when even the official saints of the Catholic Church did engage in inquisition.

Deputy Bender glibly claimed that I discredited four scientists since it was not their fault to have met in good faith with a foreign diplomat who turned out to be a criminal, a spy, only later on. The greatly esteemed Sejm deputy entertained the Sejm session with a story of how only an accident had prevented him from meeting U.S. diplomats, an event that could have made him the object of charges similar to mine. Finally, the Sejm deputy from Lublin asked why I did not assume that Docent Geremek, Dr Onyszkiewicz, or Professor Szaniawski could have lauded Poland and its authorities when meeting foreign spies. Although Deputy Bender says that my suspiciousness runs away with me, I hasten to assert that no suspicions attach to him regardless of whom he met or could have met. If Deputy Bender assumes that the Western intelligence services are interested in the talks that center around laudations of socialism, then he must be as innocent as not to be fit for a political informer of the resident foreign intelligence services.

At some previous press conference I clearly stated that the government is not generally suspicious of Polish citizens' contacts with representatives of the Western governments. I regret that Deputy Bender did not consider my actual statements. However, investigations are continuing into contacts with a resident foreign intelligence service on the part of several persons who, while concealing concrete meetings, engage in open political collaboration with the Western forces hostile to Poland. [paragraph continues]

I have here a photocopy of Docent Geremek's manuscript found in a hiding place of the underground Solidarity last year and contains Mr Geremek's instructions addressed to Jerzy Milewski, who is in charge of the Brussels unit of emigre Solidarity linked to an intelligence service. Docent Geremek suggests that the attention of the Western allies of our underground be drawn to an increase in repressive actions in Poland and to the Polish authorities' negligible chances to implement the economic reform. He also asks for information about EEC-CEMA confidential talks and writes about how to hinder the Polish authorities in normalizing relations with ILO. Can you wonder that when the political allies of the forces hostile to Poland meet an agent of the U.S. intelligence service I call such contacts equivocal?

What I have said now is in part an answer to the question asked in the Sejm by Deputy Ryszard Bender, who demanded to know why I do not assume that, I quote, "it is possible in talks with foreign diplomats to exert a positive influence and publicize Poland's good name." I do not assume this for the reason that the spy called Mueller and his colleagues from the resident unit of the U.S. intelligence service do not have secret meetings with persons who laud socialism. Somehow or other they are not interested in such meetings.

I do not assume that Messrs Geremek, Onyszkiewicz, and Szaniawski would have lauded the good name of their country when meeting with Mueller because such praises are strangely absent from their statements for the Western press. It is also hard to assume that they might whisper sweet words to diplomats who are spies, while publicly blackening Polish conditions. No doubt Deputy Bender does not believe that anyone would support in a conspiratorial way the policy of the Sejm, of which he is a member, and of the government elected by the Sejm, while, at the same time, combat this policy in an open and even noisy way.

During the Weeks of Christian Culture in Torun and Gliwice last May, Docent Bronislaw Geremek said: "The nation has been enslaved and millions and millions of people live in poverty." In his interview for the French press last November, Geremek evaluated the authorities' present policy as continuation of martial law and as breaking down resistance. He maintained that the authorities have failed in almost all respects and declared that we are losing our civilization under our own eyes.

Professor Klemens Szaniawski said this in his statement that he made for the illegal publication MAZOWSZE in July 1985 and that was quoted by Radio Free Europe: "Our system has not changed. It is still based on force and still excludes Polish society from the country's government." Prof Szaniawski signed an appeal published by the illegal publication KOS. In this appeal we read: "The authorities' present repressive policy is leading to eliminating all features of independence in university schools." You should observe that the genuineness of this statement has been attested to by the resolution adopted by the senate of the university in which Szaniawski is professor. This resolution sharply condemned the statement made by the government press spokesman. On the page of KOS with Prof Szaniawski's appeal, a strange slogan or rather a threat was printed. I quote: "General Kiszczak has been constrained, but has still not been arrested."

In his interview last year with the Swedish press -- this interview was beamed by Radio Free Europe -- Janusz Onyszkiewicz said: "It can be assumed that about 80 percent of the present trade union members have been compelled in various ways to join those trade unions." [paragraph continues]

In his interview with VOA in March Dr Onyszkiewicz spurned the newly established Consultative Council and last April he said this to LE FIGARO prior to the French foreign minister's Warsaw visit: "Paying a visit to the Polish Government does not amount to paying a visit to Poland." In this way some persons try to depreciate even the process of normalizing their country's relations with the West.

This is how I explain to Deputy Bender why it would be naive of me to assume that Prof Szaniawski, Docent Geremek, and Janusz Onyszkiewicz would laud Poland's good name in their talks with Western diplomats. I am full of defects as a human being and an official, but I am not naive. The speciality of the group of the people to whom the aforementioned persons belong is to blacken the country's image and to present to the West as hideous our reforms and changes. They continue to actively ensure that no one in the West should believe that anything good can take place in Poland.

In his Sejm speech Deputy Ryszard Bender scolded not only me but also PAP Chairman Bogdan Jachacz. The thing was that PAP failed to properly publicize that when on vacation in Zakopane, Deputy Bender had met with a certain citizen from Gdansk. In addition, PAP is to blame because it fails to properly honor Deputy Bender by not noting who was received by him or who has met with him.

I think PAP can claim extenuating circumstances, namely, that there are over 400 Sejm deputies and that everyone of them takes vacation and happens to meet various persons. In the Sejm itself criticism had been voiced to the effect that the press publishes too much information on purely ceremonial events of downright courtly nature for the pleasure of the people directly involved in such events. Could it be that Deputy Bender's wrath against me is based simply on envy? Is he jealous that I publicized the meetings between Prof Szaniawski and Prof Sokolowska, Docent Geremek, and Dr Onyszkiewicz, on the one hand, and a certain U.S. quasi-diplomat, on the other hand, while ignoring Deputy Bender?

Roman Rollnick, UPI: How is it that Dr Edelman has been asked to retire before his time when there are too few physicians in Poland and when the situation is as it is? Is someone afraid of Dr Edelman?

Urban: Your information is false. Dr Edelman has not been asked to retire before his time. On the contrary, he will retire 2 or 3 years after the usual retirement age for physicians. He reached the normal retirement age 2 or 3 years ago and as now received the notice to retire. Dr Edelman acquired retirement rights at the beginning of 1984. However, Dr Edelman has asked a court to change his birthdate, and that is why his retirment rights have been suspended pending the court decision. The final court decision rejected his application, but this is of no consequence to his case because the change of his birthdate involved only a single year so that this is simply... [garbled sentence as published] I am sorry I have made a mistake. I have gotten a wrong numeral. In any case Dr Edelman will retire under the same procedure as all physicians and working people do. The general age for retirement in Poland is 65 for men, but in some jobs and for some groups of employees it is 60.

Renata Marsch, DPA: Quite a few oppositionists have been detained for cautionary talks in the past few days. Does the government think this makes sense considering assurances continue to be made that the country's situation is completely normal? What is the government afraid of? Is it afraid that demonstrations will materialize during the papal visit? Why these cautionary talks?

Urban: The government is not afraid of anything, but it is the duty of the appropriate authorities to ensure that the visit takes place under calm and proper conditions and to prevent law-defying activities. Hence the talks to caution people against plans to this effect, and the Security Service has information about them.

Michael Kaufman, THE NEW YORK TIMES: In your answer about Mr Bender you referred to certain statements made by the people connected with the opposition, statements that referred to millions and millions of Polish citizens living below the subsistence minimum and to Poland's difficulties. I think that many countries would regard this as a correct civic behavior, but here such statements are treated differently. Does this mean that the normalization process must produce resignation and a sense of defeat? Is this what you would like citizens to do?

Urban: I have quoted statements showing that the persons who, according to Deputy Bender, were wronged by me hold negative views about whatever takes place in Poland and supply these views to the Western press in public statements. I have said this because Deputy Bender encouraged me to assume that these persons had met with the spy Mueller to praise the Polish authorities and conditions. I wanted to prove that their public statements show that such praises could not have taken place. I do not understand the second part of your question. If you mean that these persons' statements are of no service for national agreement then I must confess that often they are not. Or did you mean to say that my statement is of no service for national agreement? I did not understand you.

Michael Kaufman: My meaning was that if critical questions are asked they amount to some kind of normalization, norms, and dialogue. If such critical questions are absent or if only certain people can ask such questions, then I think that in such circumstances the chances for dialogue are small. That is why I would like to ask you whether you think that the fact that critical questions are publicly asked means that normalization continues to somehow forge ahead.

Urban: I share your view, although there are questions and questions, and the intentions of questions also vary. But this depends on one's views. I agree with your general thesis that it is dialogue and not monologues by selected persons that matter. The government has often stressed this.

Giulio Gelipter, ANSA: About Dr Edelman. First, the Ministry of Education has decided in connection with the shortage of physicians that physicians can be released from the duty to retire at 65. Second, not so long ago Dr Edelman was refused a passport to travel to France. Any comment?

Urban: I assume that the decision in question applies to higher education. As for the passport in question, I have no information. But I can be more precise about answering Mr Kaufman's question at the previous conference about a passport for Wiktor Woroszylski, although I do not want to create a precedent and an impression that I will explain queries on passports and that Western journalists can in this way help all Polish citizens to obtain passports when they apply for them.

Mr Kaufman said that Woroszylski had been given a passport, but that the militia had taken it from him the following day. I have received no confirmation of this. In line with a decision of the minister of internal affairs, Mr Woroszylski was given a passport last year for a single trip abroad to attend his son's wedding. [paragraph continues]

When he returned from this trip he returned his passport to the passport department as regulations demand. This year he again applied for a passport, but his application was refused. This means that the information that he was granted a passport and then deprived of it is not accurate.

Christopher Bobinski, FINANCIAL TIMES: All the same, I would like to ask you about the passport for Mr Jacek Czeputowicz from Wolnosc i Pokoj [Freedom and Peace], who wanted to travel to Coventry to attend the peace function organized by END [European Nuclear Disarmament].

Urban: No, I will not stand in for those who supply information in passport offices on the progress of individual applications for passports.

Stanislaw Filipczak, PAP Foreign Service: What do you think of Minister Bangemann's statement following his Polish visit? Mr Bangemann suggested that Poland's debts to Western countries should be restructured by applying the present lower market interest rates, and said the FRG Government will deal with this in the Paris Club.

Urban: We regard the statement by the leader of the West German liberals and minister for the economy as a display of realism concerning Poland's economic situation and its relations with its Western partners. Statements like this are a major step forward in our dialogue with the FRG. The solutions depicted by Mr Bangemann seem advantageous to both sides. What is important about his statement is that he is a representative of the government of our largest Western trade partner and that he has expressed, on behalf of this largest trade partner, a realistic stance concerning Poland's debts and the development of Poland's economic relations with the West. We are counting on the FRG Government's stance, which encourages a solution to the problem of Poland's debts and the development of Poland's economic cooperation with the West, being upheld by other Western partners of ours.

Michael Kaufman: I apologize for a question that might be regarded as terribly parochial, but last week you asked a question and I answered it. This requires an explanation. Last week you said you believed Polish correspondents and those from the socialist countries were being denied access to the State Department, and you turned to the Western correspondents present in this hall so they could express their dissatisfaction. I said then, and I still abide by what I said, that if real correspondents are denied access to factories, public hearings, courts, and even prisons and other places like that, then this is indeed terrible and ought to be protested.

I still abide by this. But I did not know the details at the time. Now I do know them, and I have learned that all that has changed is the fact that now correspondents have to tell the State Department they intend to come to a State Department press conference, whereas before they were free to come as they wished and walk along the corridors. Even when already inside the building, they still have to be escorted. Unfortunately, this is the same procedure as the one in force here, as well as in many other countries. Here, for example, I cannot walk along the corridors of the Foreign Ministry freely; in fact, I cannot enter the ministry at all without prior notice. Whenever I am there I am always accompanied either by some guard or by a secretary. Perhaps it is not the most pleasant of situations, but that is the way it is. But this is not the same as denying someone access to information.

Urban: I did not say that Polish correspondents are being denied access to the State Department. I said very clearly what kind of discriminatory changes U.S. authorities have introduced, in other words that they have withdrawn accreditation cards, a journalist's basic document entitling him to have contact with any U.S. office. Finally, I said that differences were being made in the status of journalists depending on their country of origin, that hours of access to buildings were being restricted, and that separate procedures for journalists from the socialist countries were being applied.

I stressed that different security regulations exist in different countries, and that by the very nature of these regulations, every Polish journalist abroad or foreign journalist in Poland or any other country subjects himself to them. What we are protesting against, however, is that these regulations are not applied to all foreign journalists equally, and that their application is varied.

After this concrete statement of mine, Mr Michael Kaufman, using words that were carried by the Polish media, expressed his disagreement with these instructions by the U.S. authorities. Today's statement means that he is refuting to a considerable extent what he said before. I am saying this in public, not doubting for a minute that he is doing so spontaneously and on his own initiative, as becomes a free journalist who is independent of his government.

And now to get back to the point, I wish to say that the Polish Embassy in Washington has protested to the State Department. In this protest, the embassy indicated the discriminatory and selective nature of this decision and its lack of justification, including its lack of conformity to the principle of reciprocity. The embassy said the decision makes it difficult for our correspondents to carry out their profession and reduce their status by imposing on them unequal access to information sources We also pointed out how the State Department decision clashes with the letter and spirit of the CSCE Final Act and the principles of freedom of the press extolled by the U.S. authorities.

As far as I know, Polish correspondents in the United States have themselves protested to the chairman of the State Department's Diplomatic Correspondents Association, to the chairman of the congressional Committee for European Security and Cooperation, and to the Supervisory Council of the Foreign Press Association. Polish journalists have also conveyed a protest to key U.S. papers.

By the way, I wish to explain that the building I work in is one of the few official buildings in Warsaw where passes are required, and if I am in the habit of sending my secretary or assistant to collect a guest from the foreign press, I do this out of courtesy. I do it so that the guest does not have to go through the procedure of identifying himself and obtaining passes. Such courtesy procedures are applied to all journalists who come to visit me, whatever their country. It did not occur to me that my narrow-shouldered and unarmed colleagues might be regarded as guards like the ones in the U.S. offices.

Christopher Bobinski, FINANCIAL TIMES: At last week's press conference, the bishop of Lublin complained about difficulties with finding means of transport for people from the Chelm and Zamosc Voivodships, and that there are difficulties with working overtime to make up for the days when the pope visits Lublin. Have you anything to say on this?

Urban: All these problems are being resolved everywhere in a spirit of understanding and with the intention of making it easy for the faithful to join excursions to see the pope. Bishop Pylak's public complaints were exceptional because all these affairs are being settled positively. I believe the misunderstanding was caused by the fact that different regulations are applied in a city where the pope happens to be, and that it is difficult to generally suspend all work and activity in all other cities. The issue is being resolved on an individual basis as follows: Anyone who wishes to see the pope receives a day off or commits himself to working overtime, provided his employment permits it. However, no general principles are being applied because we cannot afford to disrupt the normal rhythm of life and work all over the country just because a fraction of the people want to travel to other cities. There have also been complaints by municipal authorities about statements by representatives of the education authorities, which later turned out to be misunderstandings. Quite simply, the kind of speeches quoted did not occur, which should be easy to check because 26 school heads took part in the meeting.

Alma Kadragic, ABC News: I was in Berlin during last week's conference, but I have read what you said about the costs of the pope's visit to Poland. In this connection, it has occurred to me that there might or might not be certain forces in Poland intent on recouping the considerable costs of this visit from foreign journalists, or a certain school of thought that thinks along these lines. I have two examples that might show that this is not a nasty question but one based on very concrete evidence.

One of them is that those correspondents who do not actually report on what is happening in Poland during the pope's visit but merely sit in our office or convey material from our office to the television studio will have to be fully accredited and hired to us, so to speak, by an agency. This will cost us money, it will incur considerable costs on our part.

The second example, and this is just one of an entire series of similar facts, is that foreigners who come to Poland and frequently rent a car have no chance of just renting the car; they also have to hire a driver. I do not think these people have forgotten how to drive a car. I think that the purpose is to drag as much money out of us foreigners as possible.

In this connection, I would like to ask: Why is this, and what do you think of the impression measures like this can make on world public opinion, which is going to monitor with great interest what is happening and what is going to happen during the pope's visit?.

Urban: Madam, I know you as a representative of a large and powerful television network belonging to the large country, that is the U.S., and as a person who has been around in the world. So I am surprised that you are asking me a question like this. When you were in London, where I met you recently, did you ask Mrs Thatcher's spokesman why the rent of your London apartment is so high? I would ask you to consider what sort of questions are being asked here and what sort of questions I am generally in a position to answer. We are in a hall belonging to Interpress. This is not a government institution, but a cooperative, self-governing, and self-financing body. An Interpress representative is bound to explain why money is being taken and how much of it, and give an explanation if someome is being ripped off. But please, do not let this happen during the government spokesman's press conferences.

Kay Withers, THE BALTIMORE SUN: The next question once again involves the pope's visit. Several weeks ago, I spoke to someone in the press office about the visas that are going to be issued to journalists in connection with the visit. I was told that the visas would be granted to all journalists without exception. [paragraph continues]

It did not occur to me to ask this question at the time, so I am asking now, namely: Will this also apply to journalists from Radio Free Europe and VOA representatives, who have unrestricted entry to every socialist country except Poland?

Urban: Journalists from Radio Free Europe will not have entry to Poland. Concerning the other issues, please ask either Interpress, which is the intermediary for issues like these, or the Foreign Ministry's press department. I do not know who deals with accreditation. Are there any questions really intended for the government spokesman?

Tadeusz Kucharski, TIME magazine: Last week, PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY [WEEKLY REVIEW] published an open letter to the chairman of the Council of Ministers signed by 13 scholars and economic activists. Please, could you comment on the contents of this letter?

Urban: This letter contains very important contents and very sharp accusations. So it is being examined very carefully and I will only be able to give the government's stance toward the accusations and proposals contained in it later.

Michael Kaufman: Last week, you spoke with a certain amount of unwillingness and even fear about the costs of the pope's visit. You said how much the government was going to have to spend. You said that some of the expenses will be permanent, in other words they will benefit the citizens of Poland even after the visit. I would like to ask how much profit the Polish Government intends to gain from the visit. In other words, what kind of profits are expected from the sale of books, films, souvenirs, and so on?

Urban: I have no estimate to offer because the government will not gain any direct profits. State enterprises may do so, but not only state enterprises. No one so far has made any estimate of the profits. Please ask individual enterprises. They are bound to have some forecast of what they plan to do and how much they plan to earn.

I would like to add that the government will probably never find out how much anyone has earned, quite simply because there are no statistical methods of differentiating betweean the profit earned by selling a picture of the pope and the profit earned by selling a picture of something else. That is just an example.

Jackson Diehl, THE WASHINGTON POST: What is the government's reaction to yesterday's news that Lech Walesa has invited the 60 key intellectuals and workers who issued an appeal concerning national independence and some kind of freedom during the pope's visit? Has the government asked church circles to preserve calm during the pope's visit and has the church asked the faithful not to bring banners, slogans, and things like that? Has something like this happened?

Urban: The political milieu to which most of those who signed this declaration on Sunday belong specializes in editing and signing various documents. Sometimes they are reconciliatory, sometimes they are hostile; they vary a lot. For people in this milieu, this is a way of life. One does not need social support and influence to edit texts. All one needs is paper, a pencil, and Western correspondents who advertise every text as a major political event. Looking back on all these statements and appeals, of which the political milieu in question has already issued dozens, one thing is certain -- the course of events in Poland has declassified and annulled all of them. The course of life itself and the development of social moods is the best yardstick of the significance of such texts.

I see no need for a government spokesman to comment on every statement by a group of citizens that happens to appear. The government is interested in and carefully examines those that are constructive or reflect the moods prevalent among society. The fact that yet another text has been signed by people, most of whom are permanently involved in such work, shows that in Poland there is freedom of opinion and freedom to speak out on various subjects in various ways. All this text does is draw one's attention to the fact that it is yet another attempt to abuse papal authority and disrupt the preparations for this visit.

Society and the state authorities are preparing for the pope's visit with all due seriousness. They are doing everything to make it proceed smoothly. However, there are internal and external forces intent on disrupting the visit and undermining its seriousness and its religious and official nature, and wanting to provoke incidents. These forces want Poland not to be respected in the world and are intent on opposing the process of national accord and reconciliation. Some parts of the statement you ask about follow a similar path.

As far as I know, General Pudysz, vice minister of internal affairs, who is in charge of security operations during the papal visit, will once more speak on the subject of plans to disrupt the papal visit and countering such action this week. The government will require all security organs to resolutely counter all attempts to disrupt order and the dignity of the papal visit. This is because that is what the overwhelming majority of society expects of the state authorities and that is not just phrase-mongering on my part.

Recent research conducted by the Center for Public Opinion Research indicates that 87 percent of adult Poles believe the visit will strengthen Poland's international position and almost 82 percent believe it will improve church-state contacts. Of those who describe themselves as practicing believers, 70 percent expect the visit to reduce internal conflicts. According to research by the Center for Public Opinion Research attached to Polish radio and television, 76 percent of adult Poles expect the visit to produce an improvement in church-state relations, 57 percent expect it to increase understanding among Poles holding various world outlooks, and more than one-third believe that the visit will increase trust in the authorities. In view of this, the hopes cherished by those who wish to exploit the pope's visit for their group political goals are out of step with and counter the expectations of the overwhelming majority. They run against the current of social attitudes.

Kevin Ruane, BBC Radio: Mr Minister, I have two questions connected with the declaration you spoke about a moment ago. The first question is: Are we to understand from what you have said that you are ready for everything? The second question: Do you not sense that this declaration... I apologize. The first question: Have you read the entire declaration that you have spoken about? The second question: Do you detect nothing in this declaration that could be considered unifying or constructive?

Urban: I have read the declaration. I have not studied it for it was one of many documents that I read today. I would not say the document contains no statements worth considering, but this does not alter the way I have described the whole tone of the document, which contains the suggestion that Poland should begin to fight for independence.

Kevin Ruane, BBC Radio: I think the people who signed the declaration believe that the papal visit can contribute to an improvement in national accord, and I would therefore like to ask if the government, like the authors of the declaration, does not believe that with a certain amount of courage and wisdom one can really expect an improvement in the domestic situation as a result of the papal visit.

Urban: We hope the pope's visit will contribute to further progess in promoting national accord and strengthening various positive processes in Poland. I and other government representatives have voiced this belief on many occasions. However, I see no reason why what other government representatives and I say or have said should be connected with the way things are expressed in this document.

Matti Kari Hoviseppa, KANSAN UUTISET: Mr Minister, housing construction results for this year are significantly lower than the planned level. It is said that one reason for this is that supplies of materials are insufficient. In view of this I would like to know if the government intends to do something so that there will finally be an improvement in construction results?

Urban: Your question reflects the truth. The government is accelerating the expansion of the construction materials industry; it is encouraging efforts to use all building materials available locally; it is encouraging cooperatives, regional authorities, and similar bodies to undertake initiatives in the production of construction materials; and it is creating easier conditions. They cite your country as an example. Your country has construction materials similar to those that Poland has and it manages to build light and good houses in an excellent way.

Renata Marsch: You spoke about Vice Minister Pudysz, who will speak once again this week. Recently, he gave a veiled threat that people who might wish to disrupt the papal visit may be interned. Could you define precisely what would constitute disrupting the papal visit? Second, is it possible to intern people?

Urban: The visit could be disrupted in various ways. Minister Pudysz's statement concerns actions that breach the law and this requires the use of appropriate legal measures. In a word, everything that will be done will be strictly legal and will fall within the legal framework.

Roman Rollnick: Following up the question asked by the ABC representative, I would like to ask why the visit the pope will pay to Lodz will not be transmitted by the local television network despite public pressure in the region. Why is this so?

Urban: I do not know, I do not recall this part of the television schedule nor do I know anything about public pressure in Lodz. Polish television has drawn up a schedule that envisages very rich and extensive coverage of the papal visit. However, whatever is done, someone can always ask why something has been left out or suggest a different programming schedule.

Dominique Garraud, AFP: Mr Minister, as I understand it, concerning the principles of cooperation between the church public order service and the state public order services during the papal visit, particularly in places where masses will be held, these principles envisage, I believe, that the state public order services will only intervene at the request of the church public order service. Does this mean that the church service will be expected to ban Solidarity banners and placards from places where mass will be held?

Urban: The press center for the papal visit run by Jan Grzelak, head of Interpress, and Father Alojze Orszulik, the episcopate's spokesman, is already functioning. They know all the details concerning the distribution of tasks. Please address the question to the center. Meetings will certainly be held before the visit.

Renata Marsch: There is another matter I would like to ask about, it concerns paper for TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY. Some months or weeks ago you made a statement on this subject in this hall, and then Mr Turowicz, the paper's editor, replied that paper for 80,000 copies will not be supplied and that there will only be enough for 75,000. Does the government intend to give TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY a little more paper?

Urban: There is some confusion here about permission granted by the censorship authorities for a certain size of print run and the amount of paper that is allocated. The two have nothing in common. Episcopate publishers have been allocated 3,700 tons of paper, including 1,339 tons for periodicals. State and cooperative publishers have received 80 percent of the paper that has been allocated them, that is, 20 percent less than the amount allocated them. The Znak Social Publishing Institute, which publishes TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, has received 100 percent of the paper allocated it for the current year. They are referring to the fact that this is 80 percent of the amount they were allocated in 1980. That is to say, the reduction that was made has been made. A few years ago this affected the entire press. Znak is receiving an additional allocation of paper for the papal visit -- 700 tons, of which 200 tons are for periodicals published by Znak.

Charles Gans, ASSOCIATED PRESS: You said that the government expects the papal visit to produce an improvement in national accord. This statement is completely in keeping with what is believed by the members of Solidarity and by Walesa -- the people who signed the document that was discussed earlier. In view of this, there is a danger that the very expression "national accord" is in a sense imprecise. Thus, could you describe the actual goals that the government hopes to attain in connection with the papal visit. What are the government's hopes for the homilies the pope will deliver during his visit to Poland?

Urban: I admit that if we talk about national accord and our political opponents talk about national accord then the two sides understand it to mean something entirely different.

The government hopes that with the pope's statements the papal voice in defense of peace will resound from Poland with all its force once again because the defense of peace is a matter of the greatest importance. We are also confident that the pope's statements will also contribute to an increase in a feeling of national optimism, a mood of unity in Poland and that he will speak out against various human faults that impede national development. I am thinking of drunkenness and other negative phenomena that hinder social progress in Poland.

I still have some more information to provide. Today or tomorrow, a press conference will be held in Bydgoszcz in connection with the riot at Potulice, the riot in Potulice prison. The Ministry of Justice has examined the circumstances surrounding the riot. I can add to the information that I have already provided that once peace had been restored in the prison several hundred inmates announced a hunger strike, but they called it off the same evening. However, on the following day an attempt was made to start the riot once again in three cells. Inmates barricaded themselves in and a fire was started. This was brought under control and there has been peace in the Potulice penal establishment since then.

I can confirm that, contrary to what was said in Western radio reports, no one sustained any serious injuries. As I have already said, batons were used inside the prison when it was necessary to calm some of the inmates. Batons were only used on 57 inmates, who afforded very stubborn resistance by building barricades in the prison corridors; they all received medical attention. Nothing disturbing occurred. As has been stated, during the course of all the disturbance there were only two cases of head injuries that required stitches, and this was not as a result of rubber batons. No one had to be hospitalized. Four prison officials received slight injuries. Thus, as I have said, in view of the scale of these events it was fortunate that no one received any rather more serious injuries.

The commission has examined the conditions in the prison and has concluded that the prison was somewhat overcrowded. The prison is designed to accommodate 2,086 inmates, but there were 2,120 prisoners in it at the time, that is, 1.5 percent more than there ought to have been. It was established that the riot was started by younger inmates, the so-called smugglers. As I said earlier, what led to the riot was the isolation of one inmate in a one-person cell in view of his aggressive behavior. The prison administration tried to counter the phenomenon of this prison subculture, but it did not succeed in fully preventing the growth of aggressive attitudes among the inmates.

The riot was not planned but occurred spontaneously. Most of those taking part in it did not know what it was about. There were no clear goals. The cells of prisoners who were not smugglers and were not involved in the riot were broken into and they were attacked.

During the period preceding the riot and during the riot itself the inmates did not make any demands. Demands were only made at a much later stage in the events. The demands were: higher wages, better supplies to the canteen, and permission to receive cigarettes and food during visits from family members. These demands were considered unjustified because these demands called for changes to the regulations in force and the demands did not provide a justification for participating in the riot. The provision of medical attention at the prison has been evaluated and living conditions have been examined to establish whether they are appropriate. Work is still in progress and some conclusions are still bound to be drawn from it. In any case, it has been established -- this was the commission's most pressing task -- that order was restored in the prison in a manner appropriate to the level of danger that existed and was in keeping with the law. And that ends what I have to say about the riot in Potulice, which aroused a significant amount of interest at the last press conference.

At the last press conference Mr Bobinski asked about the weapons found at the home of Mr Malanowski. Mr Bobinski said that this was a case of someone being persecuted for having what are collector's items of historical interest in his home. I have obtained some information about this. The following weapons were found at the home of Mr Malanowski: a 9-mm Walther P-38 pistol, a Nagant pistol, a 7.62-mm Parabellum pistol, and other items such as a grenade with a practice charge and a bayonet, which is part of military equipment today and can only find itself in private hands by dishonest means. The weapons found are being examined. But I would like to explain that Article 286 of the Penal Code, which regulates the illegal possession of weapons, states that a permit must be obtained for every weapon produced after 1850. Expert appraisals of these weapons are still being conducted to establish whether these weapons can be used.

Western radios have been giving prominent coverage to the charges made by Tadeusz Jedynak. What sort of charges did he make? He has charged that he was treated incorrectly at Jastrzebie-Zdroj in May of this year. Jedynak will shortly receive a written reply to his charges. The investigation that has been conducted has failed to affirm the accusations that Jedynak has levelled against the militia.

Finally, as I have provided some information concerning public opinion assessments of the government's spokesman's work according to the findings of the Krakow Center for Press Research, I would like to inform you about the way that opinion has developed on this subject because I said with a certain amount of satisfaction that opinion is developing to the advantage of the government spokesman. According to the latest research, in reply to the question "Has he won your sympathy or not?", 30.8 percent of Poland's adult population said yes and 56.3 percent said no. Of course, this state of affairs is not satisfactory, but the trend is an interesting one. This year 30.8 percent said that I had won their sympathy; last year the figure was 22.5 percent; and 19.78 percent in 1985. Thus, during the course of the year there has been an increase of about 8 percent, and an increase of 13 percent, points rather than percent, over 2 years. The number expressing a lack of sympathy has declined from 67 percent in 1985 and 65 percent in 1986 to 53.3 percent at the present time. Further, 5.8 percent of adult Poles said that they did not know the government spokesman and 6.6 percent said that Urban arouses neither sympathy nor antipathy in them. It is quite an event that the number of those who are indifferent is so small. I am simply providing this information for those interested in the course of public opinion in this narrow area.

One more organizational matter. As I expect that most of you will be occupied with the papal visit or away from Warsaw next Tuesday, I assume there will be no press conference next week. If the need to hold a press conference arises, if events were to make this necessary, I will inform you about it.

MICHALEK ADDRESSES PEASANTS DAY MEETING 5 JUN

LD061315 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1530 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Speech by PZPR Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek at Peasants Day meeting at Warsaw's Polski Theater -- live]

[Excerpts] Esteemed gathering, dear comrades and colleagues: Festivities marking Peasants' Day have a long tradition. We now reach for the history book to remind Polish farmers, cooperative farmers, and state farm workers about the times when Peasants Day gave an opportunity to show the existence of the peasant class and its importance and aspirations. We recall the times when the countryside was represented by landowners and peasants were given a role in the labor force. Many times we recall the low living standards of the Polish countryside, the preharvest security of food, the overpopulation, and the lack of work. [passage omitted]

Our Poland is different. The countryside looks different and life is different. The standard of living of Polish society is also different, and if we compare it with the not so distant past we have reasons for satisfaction. We can be proud of what we have. We all remember when not long ago store shelves were empty, and often store assistants could sell only vinegar. There has been an improvement but not to such a satisfactory extent. We are emerging from worse times against all setbacks, which included painful economic restrictions and the country's indebtedness.

Polish agriculture has cause for satisfaction over its achievements, verified at least three times a day at every meal by a constantly growing number of Poles. We can be satisfied that year after year we feed the nation better and more rationally, based on the production of Polish farmers and with a balanced turnover of foreign trade in agricultural products and food.

Last year we surpassed the unique figure of 30 quintals of cereals per hectare. A higher crop of cultivated plants was achieved. There are growing trends in livestock production. [passage omitted]

There will be no modern Poland without a modern countryside. There will be no modern countryside without a developed, modern industry working to fulfill its needs. We are reforming the economy to improve its functioning. We do not want inflation, market imbalance, or excessive price rises, including food prices caused mainly by the increase in production cost. So far, the increase in agricultural production cost has always been compensated for by higher procurement prices to maintain its profitability. We have known about this for some years and have not been very pleased about it. This will change if enterprises, work teams, and employees themselves, including farmers, work better and if work is better organized, and when economizing with materials and energy and proper treatment of machines and equipment are a virtue. The situation will improve if we support actions to increase productivity and the quality of work and if we support a good worker or an engineer, a good farmer or an agricultural worker. By doing this, however, we come out against waste, bad quality, and everyone who works poorly. We are counting on support for the changes being proposed that are aimed at improving the whole of society in deed and not only in words. [passage omitted]

This year's weather has not helped us. All Poles were affected by the hard winter. Farmers are still affected by it in the form of diminished supplies of fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides, coal, and above all, in delays and backlogs of work. Orchards are in the most difficult situation because in some regions the destruction of fruit trees by frost threatens not only the incomes of farmers but also the existence of the farms. We will not abandon them. Peasants Day is associated with hope of the forthcoming harvest and that is why we are looking into the future with optimism. [passage omitted]

CYPRYNIAK VIEWS OFFICIALS' TOURS OF LODZ INDUSTRY

LD242206 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Members of the Intraparty Affairs Commission of the PZPR Central Committee began a 2-day itinerant plenary session in Lodz by visiting 10 large industrial enterprises in Lodz. We are at the Iwona textile works. PZPR Central Committee Secretary Kazimierz Cypryniak met with the work force and the activists of the works party organization.

[Begin recording] [Cypryniak] This meeting was preceded by a tour of Lodz work enterprises to see the working conditions of the female textile workers and other workers in Lodz. But our main goal, I would say, is that we are implementing a certain model of -- let us call it -- the wielding of power. As the central authorities we want to hear as much as possible directly from the people, about their living and working conditions and in this context, how our party organizations function and how they solve the problems.

[Unidentified reporter] The basic party organizations have been given special tasks following the fourth Central Committee plenum.

[Cypryniak] Definitely. One also has to bear in mind the second stage of the economic reform, when we are going to examine and put into practice very difficult organizational and economic problems. We think that our party should consolidate its ranks to prepare itself to lead in implementing these very difficult tasks, upon which the improvement of society's living conditions depends. Hence, we want to have a close look at how our party organizations are functioning and how all the people are working. [end recording] [passage omitted]

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORTS LEADER APPEARANCES 4-10 JUN

AU122031 [Editorial report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish monitored from 4 through 10 June reports the following appearances of Polish leaders (date and page number given in parentheses):

Jozef Baryla, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, met with heads of the Ministries of Education and Higher Education, the Main Political Directorate of the Polish Armed Forces, and various youth organizations in Warsaw on 3 June. The meeting dealt with tasks pertaining to the patriotic and defense training of young people. (4 Jun, p 2)

PZPR Politburo Member Zofia Stepien chaired a meeting of the PZPR Central Committee Family Affairs Commission, held in Warsaw on 3 June. (4 Jun, p 3)

Alfred Miodowicz, PZPR Politburo member and chairman of the All-Poland Trade Union Accord, met with the heads of the Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch Worker's Cooperative Publishing House in Warsaw on 3 June. (4 Jun, p 9)

Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member and cochairman of the Joint Government and Episcopate Commission, attended a meeting of the presidium of the PRON National Council Executive Committee held in Warsaw on 4 June. The meeting examined the sociopolitical situation in light of the upcoming papal visit. (5 Jun, p 4)

Alfred Miodowicz, PZPR Politburo member and chairman of the All-Poland Trade Union Accord, attended a meeting of the Sieradz Voivodship PZPR Committee held in Sieradz on 5 June. (6-7 Jun, p 2)

Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, PZPR Politburo member and chairman of the Central Auditing and Control Commission, chaired a meeting of the PZPR Central Auditing and Control Commission in Warsaw on 5 June. The housing situation in Suwalki Voivodship was examined by the commission. (6-7 Jun, p 2)

Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban met with the work force of the Gdansk Refitting Shipyard on 8 June. He spoke about the national economic situation and the second stage of economic reform. (9 Jun, p 3)

CEAUSESCU REPORTEDLY INVITES WALDHEIM TO VISIT

AU241418 Vienna KURIER in German 24 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] Today Austrian President Waldheim, accompanied by Foreign Minister Mock, will fly to Rome for an official visit to the Vatican -- his reception by the pope is scheduled for noon on Thursday [25 June]. Twenty-four hours earlier, Waldheim received another prince of the church: The Romanian Orthodox patriarch called on the Hofburg Palace, as is reported, with an official invitation from President Ceausescu. U.S. Catholic bishops have asked the pope to explain his reasons for Waldheim's invitation torepresentatives of U.S. Jews. And the U.S. State Department issued instructions that only a low-level U.S. diplomat attend the Vatican reception for Waldheim -- the ambassador "will not be in Rome" on Thursday, it was stated.

RCP CC SETS NATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR 2-4 DEC

AU241554 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1522 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/6/1987 -- A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party was held on Wednesday, June 24, under the chairmanship of party General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu.

The plenary meeting had the following agenda:

1. Calling of the National Conference of the Romanian Communist Party,

2. Organizational matters.

With regard to the first item on the agenda, the Central Committee set that the National Conference of the Romanian Communist Party be held over December 2-4, 1987. The national conference will have the following agenda:

1. The development stage of production forces, of the socialist society in general, of the relations of production, of revolutionary woker democracy, the improvement of management according to the principles of self management and self-financing, the betterment and furtherance of the revolutionary process in the new stage of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and Romania's advance to communism.

2. On the implementation of the thirteenth congress resolutions and the party programme for Romania's socioeconomic development, the programmes for better organization and modernization of production processes, the application of economic-financial normatives and growing economic efficiency in all fields of activity.

3. On a balanced and proportional economic and social growth of all the country's regions, the carrying through of the planning programme for the steady flourishing of the homeland's localities and the rise in the people's material and spiritual standards of living.

The representation norms were also approved for the national party conference which will be proceeded by special conferences of the county and the Bucharest Municipality party organizations.

The plenum assessed that the preparation of the national conference of the party, the organization and the holding of meetings of party organizations and the party active over this period were further opportunities to show the unshakeable unity and cohesion of the Romanian people round the RCP and its general secretary Nicolae Ceausescu as well as firm determination to appropriately fulfill the plans and programmes for the country's socioeconomic development, the provisions of the current five-year plan, the targets set by the thirteenth party congress, to unflinchingly implement the programme for the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society and Romania's advance to communism.

In relation to the second item on the plenum agenda, approval was given to the release of Maria Ghitulica from the office of secretary of the CC of the RCP, since she was assigned another job.

At the end of the plenary meeting the RCP general secretary expressed his belief that the members of the Central Committee, the party bodies and organizations, the communists, all working people would self-denyingly work, with a high sense of responsibility and in a revolutionary spirit, for the exemplary fulfillment of plan tasks in industry, agriculture, construction and the other sectors, scoring further remarkable achievements in preparation for the national conference of the party, a highly significant event in the life of the party and the country.

REPORTAGE ON 19 JUN PEC PROCEEDINGS

AU192026 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1812 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/6/1987 -- During its 19 June meeting, the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP decided the convening of the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party over 24-25 June, this year.

The Executive Political Committee looked into the proposals concerning the convening, organization and agenda of the National Conference of the Romanian Communist Party and decided that they should be submitted to the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP, for approval.

Culture Congress Convened

AU192027 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/6/1987 -- Meeting on 19 June, the Executive Political Committee [PEC] passed proposals regarding the organization and progress of the Third Congress of Political Education and Socialist Culture in Romania. Its proceedings have been established to be held on 18-19 August this year.

The relevant bodies are called to take measures in order to prepare best the congress so that it may stand as a new, powerful manifestation of the working-class and revolutionary democracy, an ample forum to debate the ways and lines of action for the consistent implementation of the RCP policy in the political and ideological area, in that of education, culture and art, of shaping the advanced socialist consciousness, the new man.

Somali President's Visit Viewed

AU191937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1819 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/6/1987 -- During the 19 June session of the Executive Political Committee [PEC] of the CC of the RCP, the participants were informed of the official visit of friendship paid to Romania by Mohamed Siad Barre, secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, president of the Somali Democratic Republic.

The Executive Political Committee appreciated the results of the visit, which go down as a new contribution to the development of the friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples, to the cause of international detente, understanding and cooperation. The fact was stressed that during the talks the sides expressed the joint wish to strengthen further the Romanian-Somali collaboration in the political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other sectors of activity, in step with our peoples' aspirations after peace and progress. In this respect the sides pointed out the importance of the understanding agreed upon by the two heads of party and state -- written down in the joint communique signed at the conclusion of the visit -- which ensure a wide framework of mutually-advantageous collaboration and cooperation in domains of great importance for the independent economic and social development of Romania and Somalia.

The Executive Political Committee also stressed the significance of the exchange of opinions conducted by President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Mohamed Siad Barre on the international developments, during which they reasserted the resolve of the two parties and countries to further work for the promotion of the policy of detente and disarmament, for the eradication of underdevelopment and the setting in of a new world economic order and of a climate of peace, security confidence and cooperation in Europe, Africa and all over the world, for the materialization of the ideals of freedom, independence and progress of all the nations.

While endorsing entirely the results of the visit, the Executive Political Committee asked the government, the ministries and the other central bodies to take all the due measures for the materialization, under the best circumstances, of the understandings agreed upon in point of further expanding the multilateral Romanian-Somali collaboration in the advantage and to the benefit of the two countries and peoples.

Economic Plans Discussed

AU201257 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1826 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, June 19, 1987 -- Meeting on Friday, June 19, under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, the Executive Political Committee [PEC] of the CC of the RCP analyzed the report on the draft single national plan of socio-economic development of the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1988.

The draft plan for the next year relies upon the directives of the 13 Congress of the RCP and takes account of the provisions for 1988 in the five-year plan and in the programs of improvement of organization and of updating of the productive processes started and articulated under the direct leadership of the party's general secretary.

The draft plan lays special stress on the development of the autochthonous base of raw materials and on raising the technical and qualitative level of products and of the grade of capitalization of resources, the reduction of the material and energy consumption, the most efficient use of the investment funds, the faster increase of labour productivity and the reduction of the material expenditures, as a major means of steadily increasing the national income and, on this basis, the people's living standard. The plan provisions for the next year also rely upon the studies and programs of development of scientific research and the expansion of technical progress in all branches of the national economy.

Endorsing the draft single national plan of socio-economic development in 1988, the Executive Political Committee decided that it be submitted for debate to the plenary meeting of the National Council of Working People and then to the plenary meeting of the party's Central Committee.

The Executive Political Committee then analyzed the report on the draft plan of development of agriculture, food industry, silviculture and water management in 1988. The provisions for the next year in these branches and sectors are in full harmony with the resolutions endorsed by the 13th Congress of the RCP.

In establishing the plan proposals account was taken of the objectives set for this year under the national program for the achievement of safe and stable crops, as well as of those set in the other programs endorsed, of development of animal-breeding and fodder crop, of vegetable gardening, viticulture and fruit-growing. At the same time, account was taken of the programs of food industry, self-management and self-sufficiency, all while further ensuring a best possible supply of the population with consumer farm-food stuffs and industrial goods.

The Executive Political Committee endorsed the draft plan of development of agriculture, food industry, silviculture and water management for 1988 and decided that it be submitted for debate to the plenary meeting of the party's Central Committee.

Also in its Friday meeting the Executive Political Committee debated and endorsed the program of intensifying the activity of collecting and capitalizing the reusable materials and reconditioning the parts and subassemblies in 1988.

The Executive Political Committee also debated measures regarding the further improvement of the activity of the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development, of the whole activity of management and planning of the national economy. The measures proposed ensure higher responsibility of the council as well as of the government and of its Executive Bureau, of the branch councils, of the ministries and industrial departments -- as plan nominees -- in the elaboration, substantiation and implementation of the plans and programs of socio-economic development, in the general activity of economic management.

In the same meeting, the Executive Political Committee analyzed the report on the activity unfolded in 1986 for the enforcement of the law (No 18/1968) on the control of the source of some assets of natural persons, that were not acquired in a licit way.

DIZDAREVIC DINNER TOAST HAILS SFRY-USSR RELATIONS

LD191753 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1419 GMT 19 Jun 87

["Dinner in Honor of Shevardnadze — Dizdarevic Toast" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Jun (TANJUG) — Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and his wife gave a formal dinner in honor of Eduard Shevardnadze, Soviet minister of foreign affairs, at the Palace of the Federation in New Belgrade this evening.

Addressing his guest, Raif Dizdarevic said inter alia:

"This is the year in which our thoughts and feelings return again to the Great October, which opened up a new epoch and which even today, 70 years later, radiates with its lasting ideas, whose vitality requires ever fresh creative efforts and undertakings.

"The meeting with our Soviet comrades brings back memories of long and hard years of war in which, as part of the broad anti-Hitlerite coalition, we were together from the very beginning; suffering great losses, we both contributed and struggled to achieve the victory of freedom and national dignity over tyranny and reactionary tendencies, which is deeply rooted in our friendly relations.

"I wish to point out right from the beginning that we are attaching exceptionally great importance to successful relations and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union. Remembering the course and valuable experiences in the development of our relations, always wishing that they are good, developed and stable, we are continually convinced, nearly 4 decades later, of the lasting importance of the principles contained in the Belgrade and Moscow declarations, that are our support and guideline. These principles, that we established — let us recall — at the time of very difficult international relations, and that were like a harbinger of better times, reaffirmed on the example of Yugoslav-Soviet relations their universality, durability, and vitality. They have enabled us to develop good stable relations based on independence, self-reliance, and equality and imbued with mutual respect. They have also enabled us to promote our cooperation which has by now assumed enviable proportions, giving a real meaning to our friendship. We see in it the basic features and the highest values of our relations, as well as mutual and also extensive interest in continuing along he tried and tested path.

I would like to draw attention to the importance which we attach to Yugoslav-Soviet meetings and the political dialogue. This is quite understandable considering the dynamic development of international relations, in which our two countries, in keeping with their own international status, are exerting particular efforts in the direction of peace and broader cooperation, as well as in the need for mutual understanding of the current developments in our countries, especially the analysis of possibilities for even more successful bilateral cooperation [as received]. Of particular importance for our relations was last year's successful visit of the LCY delegation, led by Comrade M. Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, as well as the talks with Comrade M. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. We look forward to the continuation of Yugoslav-Soviet dialogues in Yugoslavia in the near future.

"Fruitful economic cooperation has for many years now been a factor of stability in our overall relations. Now is the right moment, relying on its imposing volume and extent, to overcome existing difficulties and secure the prospects of future development by means of balanced exchange. This requires urgent and effective efforts to find solutions to the open questions. We see our mutual interest in this, particularly in the consolidation of economic relations by means of modern forms of long-term cooperation and more effective use of scientific and technological achievements."

Having also pointed out rich and extensive cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU, Dizdarevic continued his toast:

"Comrade Shevardnadze, you will have the opportunity, to the extent to which your short visit allows, to get acquainted with our fundamental preoccupations and strivings in this period of our socialist self-managing democratic development. We are getting our inspiration from and relying upon our gains, that, as a reflection and continuity of our revolution, we are jealously guarding and creatively developing, upon our convictions, our system and policy and the practice, which we have been developing for decades with Tito in the lead. Socialism and self-management, brotherhood and unity and nonalignement are not distant programs and goals for us, but realistic and inalienable gains of our working class, working people, all our nations and nationalities, for whom there can be no other alternative."

"With great attention and understanding we in Yugoslavia monitor your efforts to carry out new and profound transformations in your country. To go along one's own path and seek one's own solutions and not be reconciled to the existing situation, but to seek ways of broad participation of working people in management, to develop self-management, democracy as an essential feature of socialism, responsibility before one's own people and working class -- all this we understand and are familiar with. For this reason restructuring, as you call these processes in your country, represents an important phenomenon whose positive repercussions exceed -- allow me to say this -- the domain of internal development and certainly the borders of your country, with an obvious positive effect on trends in international relations. We wish you full success and new achievements in your creative efforts and plans for further, speedier, and more successful social, economic, technological, and overall development, in the interest of the Soviet people, socialism, and broad international cooperation."

Dwelling on the complexity of international events, Dizdarevic went on:

"If, for some reason, the world at the end of this century arrives at a specific kind of crossroads, then it is even more the duty of all the countries, I say all countries because it is the question of the fate of all of them, to become involved and -- by means of patient negotiations instead of confrontations, cooperation instead of divisions -- find solutions to numerous worrying problems.

"Yugoslavia, together with other nonaligned countries, has been advocating this ever since the foundation of the Nonaligned Movement. To this aim, we consider it essential to first and foremost strictly observe independence, equality, and dignity of all the countries and peoples, as well as their right to unhindered, freely chosen internal development. Peace, and this means the resolution of numerous hotbeds of crisis on various continents, can be achieved only if aggression and violence are stopped, their consequences eliminated, and an end is put to foreign interference."

Raif Dizdarevic also spoke about the present international economic moment and said:

"We are confronted by a deepening gulf between the industrially developed and the developing countries, with unforeseeably severe consequences that inevitably affect everyone. There is an imperative need to start negotiations between the developed and developing countries with the aim of finding generally acceptable solutions with which we would construct a more just international economic order, facilitate the overcoming of the difficult economic problems that above all are affecting the developing countries, in other words most countries in the world, and thus ensure security and progress for everyone, today and in future.

"It is quite understandable that, together with the nonaligned and all other countries, we attach special importance to general and complete disarmament, above all nuclear disarmament. As you know, the nonaligned countries -- starting with their first meeting in Belgrade more than a quarter of a century ago -- have stressed on every occasion the vital need for negotiations, above all between the big powers, to save mankind from the enormous dangers that the increasingly great concentration of armaments, nuclear and otherwise, in the hands of a small number of countries, is bringing about. So much so that it was with relief we received news of the negotiations between the USSR and the United States on the reduction and abolition of specific forms of nuclear armaments on our continent, that have for a long time now become the biggest arsenal."

"In this connection I am also pleased on this occasion to stress that we welcome the initiatives of your country and appreciate Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's eminent role in this, something which to a vital extent has enabled the starting up of constructive negotiations on nuclear disarmament. Such recognition both by our and the international community, and I would also add history, is justifiably merited by each and every step that contributes to a better atmosphere and the approach to the goal so desired, the initiation of the process of nuclear disarmament, for the first time after more than 4 decades of the threatening accumulation of this weaponry. We expect that this process will also be accompanied by a reduction in conventional armaments and armed forces in Europe within the competence of the CSCE.

"I would like to point in particular to the requests and expectations of the Mediterranean nonaligned countries, of which the SFRY is one, for the reduction, abolition, and destruction of nuclear weapons, the reduction in conventional weapons in Europe, and also the agreed measures of confidence-building and security -- as well as future ones -- to be extended in equal measure to the Mediterranean region which is an integral part of the security, cooperation, and overall relations of our continent.

"Both in our talks hitherto and today I have already had opportunities to stress the SFRY's deep adherence to the principles and goals of the policy of nonalignment as well as to the activities of the movement of the nonaligned countries which, operating as an independent, nonbloc factor, has become affirmed as a global moral and political force in today's world. Having been born and affirming itself over quarter of a century as an historical need of a divided world, the Nonaligned Movement is called upon with these characteristics today -- perhaps even more -- for its policy to serve as a synthesis of the interests of all instead of only its separated parts, as a vital factor of international activities leading to peace, security, and tranquility for all, the democratization of international relations, and the creation of conditions for general prosperity.

As a socialist country we see in this an irreplaceable road toward the realization of our own supreme national interests and ideals which we were inspired with in the revolution and in the whole of our further development. When we speak of the continuity of Tito's policy, then it is precisely of this path that we are thinking.

"Finally I would like, respected Comrade Shevardnadze, to express once again the great satisfaction of all of us at your visit to our country. I believe that you will agree with me that the very meaningful talks with you and your colleagues are of undoubted importance for the further improvement of Yugoslav-Soviet relations, for the affirmation of those stable bases on which they are founded, and for stimulating our further comprehensive bilateral cooperation."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY MALAYSIAN PREMIER

Talks With Mikulic

LD202137 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1640 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Text] Brioni, 20 Jun (TANJUG) -- It is vital to base the meaningful Yugoslav-Malaysian cooperation, and especially the latest business initiatives of businessmen of the two countries, on long-term bases. This was stressed today by both sides in the talks between FEC President Branko Mikulic and Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Bin Mohamad.

Today's talks in Brioni, it was said, are a continuation of the open political dialogue between Yugoslavia and Malaysia not only on bilateral relations but also within the movement of the nonaligned countries, the Group of 77, the United Nations, and other international forums.

Mikulic and Mahathir assessed that these Yugoslav-Malaysian relations are stimulated and eased by the fact that the two countries adhere firmly to the original principles of the Nonaligned Movement. As a result, the detailed consideration of the international situation confirmed the closeness or identical nature of views on many international problems.

Participating in the extensive and cordial talks were FEC member Nevenka Neralic-Milivojevic; Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dr Abdullah Fadzir Che Wan, Malaysian deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Razaleigh [name as received], deputy general secretary in the Malaysian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The president and the prime minister devoted the greater part of their meeting to scope for improving economic relations between Yugoslavia and Malaysia. Malaysia is one of Yugoslavia's most important economic partners in Asia and the chief supplier of our country with raw materials such as tin, rubber, palm oil, and other things. Yugoslav work organizations are engaged in investment business in Malaysia currently worth about $200 million. It was assessed by both sides that the very extensive prospect for cooperation in investment operations exist.

Experience and initiatives so far for establishing long-term forms of production cooperation are good. Branko Mikulic and Mahathir bin Mohamad stressed that this also relates to joint ventures, participation in third markets, the opening of new consignment warehouses in both countries, and cooperation in the sphere of scientific-technical development. There is a readiness on both sides for trade and higher modern forms of economic relations to be stimulated by government measures.

Malaysia is interested in increasing its purchases of various products from Yugoslavia.

The FEC president and the prime minister of Malaysia today signed an agreement on air transportation.

In the exchange of views on international questions it was assessed that the developing countries must cooperate and coordinate their actions more, especially in terms of providing each other with better information. This is important above all in the field of monetary relations and resolving debt problems.

Both sides assessed that the dialogue between the superpowers offers hope for reducing tension in the world, but it was stressed that it is necessary for other countries to be involved in this dialogue for improving relations in the world.

There was a particularly extensive exchange of views on the activities of the nonaligned countries. The role of these countries it was said, is very important in solving the problems of the crisis flashpoints such as Cambodia, Afghanistan, the Near East, and the Iraq-Iran war which should be resolved urgently and without delay on the basis of UN resolutions and the conclusions of the nonaligned countries made at gatherings of their highest representatives.

After the talks the FEC president hosted a luncheon in honor of the Malaysian prime minister. The exchange of toasts on this occasion was imbued with a spirit of mutual friendship and understanding.

Concludes Visit, Departs

LD212314 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1706 GMT 21 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Pula, 21 Jun (TANJUG) -- Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir bin Mohamad ended his 2-day official visit to Yugoslavia today and left our country.

Dr Mahathir was seen off at Pula Airport by FED President Branko Mikulic.

Just before his departure from Brioni, where the two countries' delegations had talks, the Malaysian prime minister invited the FED president to visit Malaysia. The invitation is reported to have been accepted with pleasure. [passage omitted]

DELEGATE CRITICIZES SWEDEN FOR BARESIC'S RELEASE

LD242333 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1236 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, June 24 (TANJUG) -- A decision of Sweden's correctional board to conditionally release terrorist Miro Baresic, the assassin of Yugoslav ambassador in Stockholm Vladimir Rolovic in 1971, represents a violation of the Helsinki Declaration and other anti-terrorism charters, Assembly of Yugoslavia Delegate Miodrag Trifunovic said at a session today.

Demanding an answer from the Yugoslav government as to which steps have been taken to prevent the murderer Baresic's release, Trifunovic noted that the decision of the Swedish Correctional Board, which is not a court institution, runs counter to international law and Sweden's penal regulations.

Trifunovic pointed out that the assassination of Ambassador Rolovic was the cruellest terrorist act at the time, and one of the 450 emigre attacks on Yugoslavia and everything Yugoslav in the post-war period.

The proceedings conducted in Sweden against Barisic are not a customary demonstration of the territorial jurisdiction of the Kingdom of Sweden, but of the universal jurisdiction of a state instituting proceedings as the representative of the overall international community to protect the right to immunity enjoyed by diplomats, Trifunovic pointed out.

Judging from Barisic's behaviour and statements on Swedish television, it can be reliably concluded that he will continue to pursue his terrorist activities, Trifunovic cautioned, stressing that Sweden will not free itself of responsibility even if it deports him in view of the fact that states are bound by international regulations to prevent and check the preparation of crimes to be committed on the territory of another state.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM 23 JUN DEBATE

LD241122 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0834 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Jun (TANJUG) -- At a session yesterday, presided over by Milanko Renovica, the LCY Central Committee Presidium discussed as part of preparations for one of the Central Committee's coming sessions the topical ideopolitical issues of, and the LCY's tasks in, implementing constitutionality and law. An introductory report was presented by Milan Pancevski, LCY Central Committee Presidium member. The Presidium is reported to have noted that for some time now the situation in this sphere has been unsatisfactory, particularly in observing rights and self-managing norms and in providing legal protection for individual and social values.

The Presidium warned of violations of the Constitution, the law and the self-management norms, and also of widespread social indiscipline and irresponsibility at work and in the conduct of individuals and social subjects. It was noted that the unsatisfatory situation in realizing constitutionality and the law were having a negative effect on socialist self-management, on the socioeconomic and political system, on the legal system, on the working people's and citizens' freedoms and rights, and on the efforts to safeguard fundamental revolutionary achievements.

It was pointed out at the session that in certain environments, and even in society as a whole, there was evidence of a voluntaristic attitude to the consistent and efficient implementation of constitutional norms as a result of the growing influence coming from various centers of alienated economic and political power, of disintegration and partialization of self-management and social ownership, of increased influence of partial and special interests, and of the weakening of the leading ideopolitical and cohesive function and power of both the LC and other organized socialist forces. As the front of the struggle for implementing constitutionality and the law is exceptionally broad-based, it is necessary to outline the main strategic directions for action by organized forces. Based on the sharp diagnosis and various statements and assessments, a further step has to be made toward setting clear directions for social action.

The Presidium stressed that in view of all this the LC must initiate a wider, more decisive, and continuing ideopolitical activity to further promote the essence and importance of the principle of constitutionality and law as one of the fundamental and most efficient instruments in the struggle to fulfill social interests and the working class' role, as well as to protect basic values of a socialist self-managing society.

PRESIDENCY EXAMINES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, COOPERATION

LD250007 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1601 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Jun (TANJUG) -- At today's session presided over by Lazar Mojsov, the SFRY Presidency examined the basic questions of further developing energy, as well as a proposal for a joint program on constructing and financing the Brotherhood-Unity motorway and main roads of joint interest.

Supporting the basic orientations contained in the draft program for the development of energy up to the year 2000 and its further development up to the year 2020, the Presidency was reported to have pointed out the need for maximum development of domestic energy sources, considering that the program up to the year 2000 does not envisage the construction of nuclear power plants. Emphasis was also put on the importance of the restructuring of industrial production to use less energy, reduce import dependence, and ensure ecological protection of the natural and human environment. Emphasis was also put on the vital need for corresponding changes to the economic system, especially expanded reproduction, to eliminate the obstacles and ensure joint construction of rational energy projects by means of pooling labor and resources throughout the Yugoslav economy.

The Presidency also drew attention to the need for measures and solutions that contribute to the effective functioning of the energy system, the regulation of socioeconomic relations in energy in keeping with the orientation of the long-term plan, and to efforts to produce a long-term program of monitoring the development of energy around the world, including nuclear research. Considering that the adoption of the energy development program is already running late, the need was stressed for organized activity by all the subjects, first of all the delegate assemblies, for the purpose of exerting maximum efforts toward the earliest possible adoption of this program.

The Presidency also supported the basic orientation of the proposed joint program of constructing and financing the Brotherhood-Unity motorway and main roads of joint interest, proposing to give priority to the construction of the Brotherhood-Unity motorway. Stressing that this joint construction program has a manifold economic and social importance, the Presidency pointed out the need to examine all the other elements contained in this joint program and propose their dynamic realization stage by stage.

The Presidency examined and adopted a report on the results of the recent official friendly visit of Yoweri Museveni, president of the Republic of Uganda, to our country.

The Presidency noted that the talks between Presidents Mojsov and Museveni, and the ones between President Museveni and other Yugoslav officials, gave a stimulus to the further comprehensive development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two nonaligned countries.

The Presidency particularly stressed both sides' efforts and readiness, expressed during the visit, to establish realistic possibilities for and concrete ways to achieve further economic, investment, and scientific-technical cooperation, and in this way ensure a more stable basis for its further development. On those lines the talks expressed both countries' support for the agreements reached at the session of the mixed committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation held in Kampala from 1 to 4 June this year. Also examined were supplementary proposals and initiatives for expanding this cooperation, on which joint stands were taken.

The Presidency noted that during the exchange of views on topical international issues special stress was put on the two countries' loyalty to the nonaligned policy and their readiness to continue to give active contribution to the realization of the decisions of the Eighth Nonaligned Conference in Harare.

SFRY ASSEMBLY FEDERAL CHAMBER HOLDS SESSION

Discusses Neighboring Ties

LD242341 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1851 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, June 24 (TANJUG) -- In relations with most of the neighboring countries, Yugoslavia has achieved significant results in the political, economic and cultural fields, the Federal Chamber of the Assembly of Yugoslavia said today. Despite certain difficulties and problems, prospects of further development of those relations are good.

The Federal Chamber also assessed that the holding of a meeting of the Balkan countries' foreign ministers -- proposed by Yugoslavia -- would contribute to an improvement in the overall atmosphere and to the strengthening of mutual confidence in the Balkans. It was noted that the meeting would also contribute to the implementation of the principles and the charter of the United Nations and the Final Helsinki document.

It was stressed in the debate on a report on Yugoslavia's relations with the neighbouring countries that the development of friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation with the neighbouring countries is one of the most important and lasting objectives of Yugoslavia's foreign policy. Participants in the debate also pointed to some problems burdening Yugoslavia's relations with its neighbours, including the unsettled status of Macedonians as a natinal minority in Bulgaria, Greece and Albania, Albania's attempt to interfere in Yugoslav international affairs and Tirana's open territorial claims on Yugoslavia.

Mikulic Answers Delegate's Question

AU241653 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Excerpts] FEC President Branko Mikulic spoke at the session of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber. The occasion for his speech was a delegate's question about the unrestrainable increase in inflation. The Federal Chamber adopted the theses on the improvement of economic system. A session of the Legislative Committee was also held. The Federal Chamber will continue its session this afternoon and tomorrow. Slavisa Stojkovic and Olivija Rusovac report from the Assembly.

The delegates of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber adopted the FEC theses for the improvement of the economic system. It is the general assessment that the theses are founded upon the Long-Term Economic Program and the conclusions of the 13th LCY Congress. [passage omitted]

The usual course of the session was somewhat changed by the question asked by delegate Jelen Vilko. He asked why after a year of work, FEC President Branko Mikulic does not come out to explain the reasons for the unrestrained increase in the inflation. Jelen Vilko asked whether the FEC has taken any measures to deal with the federal secretary for finance because of his, as Vilko put it, amateurish explanation for the increase in price of oil derivatives.

In a speech that lasted almost half an hour, the FEC president recalled that he spoke three times at the Assembly and again recently at the SAWPY Federal Conference saying that causes of the inflation are very deep. The FEC has not caused this country one dollar of debt, Mikulic said, but it did much to repay debts for which 11.4 percent of the social product was used last year. This is one cause of the inflation. Other causes are fictitious assets and internal debts, that are reaching the total of the entire foreign debt. Expenditure is large; 60 percent goes for nonproductive spending, and the FEC has no influence over it.

As concerns changes in the foreign exchange law, the FEC will not allow the return of the policy of supporting the currency [sticung]. Branko Mikulic also explained the reasons for increasing prices of oil derivatives which are, as he put it, still cheaper than in neighboring countries. This is what Mikulic said about the FEC's reputation and about confidence in the FEC:

[Begin Mikulic recording] If one put the responsibility for everything that has been happening in all parts of the country on the FEC, then it is logical, considering the great seriousness of our situation, that the FEC will lose its reputation. According to Article 40 of the Set of Rules, there is a provision that if 10 Federal Chamber delegates ask for a vote of confidence in the FEC, and if the opinion is that this should be done, then we have nothing against it. Nothing against it. (?We do not). Let other, more capable people be sought in this situation -- for president, vice-president, and the complete FEC. [end recording] [passage omitted]

KOSOVO PRESIDENCY VIEWS HOSTILE ACTIVITY

AU231210 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 20 Jun 87 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report on meeting of Kosovo Presidency in Pristina on 19 June: "Unmasking Every Kind of Hostile Activity"]

[Text] A meeting of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo was held in Pristina, under the chairmanship of its president, Bajram Selani. The meeting analyzed certain aspects of the present political and security situation in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

The Presidency judged that the general sociopolitical activity and measures taken following the joint meeting of the Kosovo Provincial Presidency and the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, along with the involvement of a large number of cadres and activists, the commitment of subjective socialist forces and state authorities in settling present severe problems, and the intensifying struggle against nationalists and enemies of every hue, have been encountering ever wider support among the majority of working people and citizens of all peoples and nationalities. All this is contributing to the gradual solution of the adverse situation and the creation of amore favorable climate for the general preparations of the forthcoming LCY Central Committee meeting, from which all progressive forces rightly expect more determined action by the LC and other progressive forces for the fastest possible solution of present problems and the permanent stabilization of the general situation in Kosovo.

However, the Presidency also expressed the view that hostile nationalist forces and other destructive forces, especially recently, have been attempting to expand their activities in opposition to the work of progressive forces, working actively against the foundations of the political system of socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity and togetherness, the exacerbation of intranational relations, and the creation of an atmosphere of mistrust and despair over a common life in Kosovo.

The Presidency observed that the activity of Albanian nationalists and irredentists has intensified, expressed now through word of mouth propaganda, hostile slogans, provocations, and various kinds of nationalist comments and pressures. Certain individuals, who during the whole of this period have opposed the work and measures of the LC and other organized socialist forces against Albanian nationalism and irredentism, have been attempting to become active and prominent. They are now attempting to present themselves as defenders of the Albanian nationality, presenting their own politically destructive standpoints in the public information media, especially outside Kosovo, a fact not without influence upon the consciousness of a section of the public.

Also a number of extreme persons acting from positions of Serb and Montegnegrin nationalism, in line with and connected with the bourgeois right, are working ever more actively and brazenly in illegal and semilegal ways to extend their influence over a number of citizens and likeminded persons by arousing distrust and national hatred, despair over the future of a common life, and engendering rejection and distrust of the authorities and leadership at all levels in the province and beyond, all in pursuit of their own nationalist ends. Their nationalist activity is at present directed toward spreading rumors and political intrigues aimed at organizing as many people as possible to go to Belgrade and meet there at the time of the forthcoming LCY Central Committee plenum, and to create disturbances and as unfavorable a climate as possible in the province and beyond, in order to prevent the holding of the plenum and exert pressure to complicate further the political situation both in Kosovo and nationally. Such gatherings on a national basis are unacceptable, harmful, and in opposition to the policies of the LCY. From this angle, the standpoints of the last meeting of the LC of Serbia Central Committee plenum are of great importance, and represent a strong support for progressive forces in Kosovo in the further struggle to unmask the aims of nationalist forces in Kosovo and beyond.

On this basis, the presidium concluded that the present situation demands that all organized socialist forces, with the LC at their head, including local communities, basic organizations of associated labor, communes, the province, and authorities beyond, should take determined ideopolitical steps and other concrete measures to unmask every form of hostile activity, so as not to permit these forces to extend their influence and attack the fruits of our revolution, brotherhood and unity, public law and order, or to hinder the execution of the policies of the LC in Kosovo and beyond.

The Presidency also opined that more severe legal and political measures should be taken against all organizers of illegal gatherings and against hostile activity, because any further toleration could have dire political and economic consequences. It was also stressed at the Presidency that it is a duty and obligation for working people and citizens everywhere to struggle in the most determined fashion against all forms of hostile activity and gatherings on a national basis.

The Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo obliges all the organs and staff of the All People's Defense and Social Self-Protection to take every measure within their competence to be alert to prevent every kind of hostile activity, it was stated in the communique of the Provincial Committee for Information.

Examines Planned Disruption

LD241504 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0951 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Pristina, 24 Jun (TANJUG) -- The Kosovo Polje Municipal LC Conference Presidium met yesterday to discuss the indication that a number of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo was planning to go and visit Belgrade during the LCY Central Committee's session on Kosovo.

A conclusion was reached at the meeting last night that any such visit to Belgrade would be harmful and dangerous, and that the citizens should allow the Central Committee to adopt conclusions that are expected to speed up efforts to improve the situation in the province.

The same issue was discussed last night by the Communists of the first basic LC organization of the 16th local community in this suburb of Pristina. Any departure by Serbs and Montenegrins for Belgrade at the time of the LCY Central Committee session on Kosovo will not contribute to the efforts to stabilize the situation. Firm belief was voiced at the meeting that the LCY Central Committee would emerge with the right positions and conclusions regarding the resolution of the situation in Kosovo. This time the people of Kosovo Polje again drew attention to the sinister and destructive activity of Albanian separatists, stressing that no lesser threat was coming from Serbian nationalists either, with whom the people of Kosovo Polje refuse to have anything in common. The people of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality in Kosovo Polje expect the coming LCY Central Committee plenary session to denounce that policy in the province was badly conducted and to call to account all those responsible for the existing situation. Belief was also expressed that measures would be taken this time to ensure a consistent and prompt implementation of the plenary session's conclusions.

ISMAILJ BAJRA'S CHAMBER RESIGNATION ACCEPTED

AU241725 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Excerpts] The joint session of the Kosovo Assembly chambers elected 132 members of the Council of the Province and then the assembly chambers examined the problems of employment and adopted several reports. Here is Milisav Milic:

The number of workers employed in Kosovo during last year was 8,000, or only half of the planned number. Unemployment is constantly increasing and has reached the total of 125,000. An average of 74 people apply for one post in the province. [passage omitted]

Ismailj Bajra, president of the sociopolitical chamber, submitted his resignation at the session of the chamber. In a lengthy written explanation, Bajra accused the press of crudely giving the wrong impression of his character. Bajra admits that he shares a part of objective responsibility for, as he put it, the shameful situation in 1981, but he also adds that he does not give credit to any Albanian for fighting harder against Albanian nationalism. Bajra thinks that false national leaders have put him among proven counterrevolutionaries. He called delegates' attention to the fact that he has become an object of manipulation and that he is resigning because of the further undisturbed stabilization of the general situation in Kosovo.

Ismailj Bajra, who has been hospitalized at the Internal Clinic of the Pristina Medical Faculty since yesterday, categorically denies any responsibility for the situation in Kosovo and ensures delegates that he is remaining on the positions of the LCY and [words indistinct]. The resignation was unanimously accepted. The only participant in the debate, Halid Ahmeti, expressed concern because of the frequent criticism of Kosovo cadres which, as he put it, leads nowhere.